

Arthur Meall
B. Bouvier Street

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 925.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1863.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 8d.
STAMPED 6d.

PARK CHAPEL, CROUCH-END, HORNSEY.

The OPENING of the NEW SCHOOL-ROOM and CLASS-ROOMS will take place (D.V.) on THURSDAY EVENING, July 23rd, 1863.

There will be a TEA MEETING at half-past Five o'clock; and this will be followed by a PUBLIC MEETING, to be presided over by

SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq.

Several Ministers and other Gentlemen are expected to address the meeting.

Tickets for the tea, One Shilling each, may be obtained at the Post-office, Crouch-end; at Mr. Farrow's, Hornsey-road; and at the door on the evening of the meeting.

ABBEY-ROAD CHAPEL BAZAAR, ST. JOHN'S-WOOD, REGENT'S-PARK.

PATRONESSES:

LADY PETO. LADY HAVELOCK.
MADAME BUNSEN. MRS. HEAD.
MRS. LUSH. MRS. DR. ANGUS.

A BAZAAR for the SALE of FANCY and USEFUL ARTICLES will be held in SEPTEMBER next, in AID of the FUNDS for BUILDING the ABBEY-ROAD CHAPEL, ST. JOHN'S-WOOD.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received by Mrs. Marshall, Secretary, 23, St. John's-wood-park; Rev. W. Stott, 56, Ordinance-road; and Mr. Bowser, Hon. Sec., 1, Queen's-terrace, St. John's-wood.

An Engraving and statement of the case sent on application.

PARIS CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, 23, RUE ROYALE, NEAR THE MADELEINE.

Divine Service, Lord's Day, 11 a.m., and 7.30 p.m.
Tuesday Evenings at 7.30 p.m.

DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS received by
ROBERT ASHTON, Secretary.
Congregational Library.

MIDNIGHT-MEETING MOVEMENT.

One hundred and twenty-five poor unfortunates were present at the Meeting in St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, last week, many of them quite young, having been only a few weeks led away into sin. It is intended to hold a Meeting monthly in London, if Funds are provided.

Sums recently given: the Earl of Gainsborough, 5*l*.; Lord Calthorpe, 5*l*.; Sir John Neale, Bart., 10*l*.; J. R. Mills, Esq., M.P., 10*l*. 10*s*.; Rev. J. B. H. Thompson, 5*l*.; the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, 10*l*.; Lady McDougal, 10*l*.; James Girdlestone, Esq., 5*l*.

CONTRIBUTIONS thankfully received by Lieutenant-Colonel Worthy, Treasurer; and Mr. John Stabb, Hon. Secretary, 27, Red Lion square; or the Bankers, Messrs. Puget and Co., 13, St. Paul's-churchyard, London, E.C.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL, N.W.

Instituted May 10, 1788, for Children of Both Sexes, and from any part of the kingdom.

PATRONS:

Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.
His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES.

2,127 Orphans have been received.

304 are now under the care of the Charity.

400 can be accommodated.

60 are annually admitted.

Forms to fill up for the next October Election may be had on application. Contributions are greatly needed, are very earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

SCHOOL SHIP.

The Thames Marine Officers' Training Ship WORCESTER, moored at Blackwall, is managed by a Committee of London Shipowners, Merchants, and Captains.

CHAIRMAN—HENRY GREEN, Esq., Blackwall, E.

VICE-CHAIRMAN—C. H. Chambers, Esq., 4, Mincing-lane, E.C.
TREASURER—Stephen Cave, Esq., M.P., 4, Mincing-lane, E.C.

Respectable boys, from the age of twelve to fifteen, intended for the sea, are received on board and thoroughly educated for a seafaring life. Terms of admission thirty-five guineas per annum.

Forms and prospectuses can be obtained on application to

W. M. BULLIVANT, Hon. Secretary.

19, London-street, E.C.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TOURIST TICKETS at Cheap Fares, available for One Calendar Month, are ISSUED at the Midland Booking office, King's Cross, and other principal Stations—to

SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, &c.

IRELAND—Belfast, Portrush, for Giant's Causeway.

LAKE DISTRICT—Windermere, Furness Abbey, Ulverston, Coniston, Penrith, Morecambe, Ingleton, &c.

SEA-SIDE and BATHING-PLACES—Scarborough, Whitby, Flay, Bridlington, Harrogate, Matlock, Buxton, &c., &c.

Programmes and full particulars may be obtained at all the Company's Stations and Receiving Offices.

Inquire at King's Cross for Tickets, via Midland Railway.

AMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

Derby, 1863.

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

In consequence of the Immediate Extension of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway across Ludgate-hill, the Committee have been compelled to REMOVE their OFFICES to 100, FLEET-STREET, where, from this date, all Communications are to be addressed.

By Order of the Committee,

May 5th, 1863.

HENRY W. GREEN, Secretary.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WRIGHT and MANN (late Holborn-hill) having REMOVED to more Commodious Premises, 143, HOLBORN-BARS, LONDON (corner of Brook-street), invite an Inspection of their superior New and Improved SEWING MACHINES.

"Excelsior," Family 25 6*s*.
for every Home and Workroom, is the Simplest and Best.
Please observe and copy the address.

RANDALL'S PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

Established 1848.

12, SOUTH-PLACE, FINSBURY, LONDON;

AND AT

EVERSFIELD-PLACE, ST. LEONARD'S-ON-SEA.

Now Enlarged. Open, Central, and quiet. Private Sitting-rooms if required.

Terms Moderate.

Reference is kindly permitted to the Rev. J. Hobson, 48, Moorgate-street, E.C.

NONCONFORMIST PAPERS WANTED.

1850 Dec. 31.
1851 Feb. 12.

A quantity of "Nonconformists" for Sale.

Apply to B. Hillyard, Matlock, Derbyshire.

HARMONIUMS and PIANOFORTES.

Several new and second-hand HARMONIUMS, by Alexandre, &c., and Pianos by Broadwood, Collard, and others, to be SOLD, remarkably cheap.—At G. CARR'S, first-floor, W, Cheap-side, E.C.

THE REV. WILLIAM KIRKUS, LL.B.,

RECEIVES A FEW PUPILS to BOARD and EDUCATE, or to Prepare for University Examinations.

For further particulars, apply to the Rev. W. Kirkus, St. Thomas's-square, Hackney.

SYDENHAM HOUSE SCHOOL, ROCHFORD, ESSEX.

Principal—Mr. GEO. FOSTER.

Terms, 24*l*. per annum (inclusive), with Sea-bathing.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT at Forest-hill, Sydenham, conducted by Misses E. and F. SOUTHGATE.

EDUCATION.—SOUTH COAST.

HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE, DORSET (mid-way between Poole and Bournemouth).

This Establishment, conducted by the Rev. WALTER GILL with the assistance of competent Masters, will REOPEN (D.V.) on THURSDAY, July 30.

Terms moderate. Prospectus on application to the Principal. References to Parents of Pupils.

French and German taught by native Professors.

THE REV. W. F. HURNDALL, M.A.,

Ph.D. (Fellow of University College, London), will be prepared, after the Midsummer Vacation, to RECEIVE a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS at his residence, the Cedars, Rickmansworth, near Watford, Herts.

Prospectuses may be had on application to Dr. Hurndall, The Cedars, Rickmansworth; or to Messrs. Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 27, Paternoster-row.

DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

Principal: Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A.

The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on FRIDAY, July 31st. Prospectuses may be obtained by application to the Principal, or to the Secretary, Rev. J. S. Underwood.

STOKE HALL SCHOOL, IPSWICH.

Mr. J. D. BUCK, B.A., Principal.

The Course of Instruction includes the various branches of an English and Classical Education, together with careful Moral and Religious Training. The Residence is well situated in the outskirts of the town, and the Health and Comfort of the Pupils are specially consulted in the Domestic Arrangements.

The School will be RE-OPENED on TUESDAY, July 28th.

WEST HILL HOUSE SCHOOL, HASTINGS.

Principals { Rev. WILLIAM PORTER.
Mr. JOHN STEWART, A.C.P.

The Course of Instruction is suited to prepare boys for the examinations conducted by the Universities of London, Oxford, and Cambridge, and the College of Preceptors.

School will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, Aug. 3.

EDUCATION.—RINGWOOD, HANTS.

The Rev. J. OSWALD JACKSON begs to announce that his Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on MONDAY, the 3rd of August.

Mr. Jackson has One Vacancy.

BRIDLINGTON QUAY, YORKSHIRE, MANOR HOUSE SCHOOL.

The Principal is assisted by Tutors of University Education. A limited number of Young Gentlemen only. Pupils are prepared for the Professions or Mercantile Pursuits, the Colleges, and Middle-class Examinations.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

N.B.—Sea-bathing during the season.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE, LONDON-ROAD, LEICESTER.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Conducted by the Misses MIALI.

References: Rev. J. P. Mursell, Leicester; W. Sunderland, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; and Edward Miall, Esq., Welland House, Forest-hill, London.

School will RE-OPEN July 31st.

STANFORD HOUSE, NOTTINGHAM.

The ENGAGEMENTS of this Establishment will be RESUMED on the 28th instant.

Mrs. TREFFEY is assisted by superior and carefully-selected Governesses, Foreign and English, and by the attendance of eminent Masters.

Lectures on Literature and Science regularly delivered.

BRENT VILLAS, HENDON, N.W.

Mrs. ARUNDELL and Miss GILMOUR receive a LIMITED NUMBER of YOUNG LADIES to EDUCATE. The course of study includes French, Italian, German, Drawing, Calligraphy, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Good references. The vacation terminates JULY 27th.

GORDON HOUSE, GOLDSMID-ROAD, BRIGHTON.

The Misses FLETCHER receive BOYS from the age of Seven to Fourteen to Prepare them for Public or Private Schools. Terms Forty or Fifty Guineas, according to Age.

School will REOPEN on MONDAY, August 3rd.

THE SONS OF LAYMEN and the SONS of MINISTERS are EDUCATED at SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

A Prospectus, with terms, on application to the Principal, the Rev. T. H. MORGAN.

Information respecting the Birmingham Scholastic Institution for Ministers' Sons will be given by the Secretary, the Rev. R. A. DAVIS, Independent Minister, Smethwick.

Upwards of Twenty of Mr. Morgan's Pupils have passed the Oxford Local Examinations.

School will RE-OPEN JULY 31

PALMER HOUSE, HOLLOWAY, LONDON, N.

Principals—Rev. A. STEWART and SON.

Our aim is to supply a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, by a careful culture of the Intellectual Faculties, accompanied by a studious discipline of the Moral Feelings, and a strict regard to Religious Principles.

The House is situated within five minutes' walk of the Holloway Station, Great Northern Railway, and Highbury Station, North London Railway. The "Favorite" Omnibuses pass the door every few minutes.

The School will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, August 3rd.

TETTENHALL PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

(Midland Counties Proprietary School Company, Limited.)

Head Master, Rev. ROBERT HALLEY, M.A., late

Principal of the Docton College, Madras.

Terms, Forty Guineas for Pupils entering under Fourteen; Fifty Guineas for those above Fourteen. Necessary Extras, Five Guineas. No advance during a pupil's uninterrupted stay in the school.

This school enjoys the advantage of extensive and well-wooded private grounds, and is situate in the most picturesque and elevated part of the highly-salubrious village of Tettenhall, which is best reached from the Wolverhampton stations, distant about 2½ miles.

The SESSION begins on the 1st of AUGUST.

Applications for admission to be made to the Secretary, at the Office, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton, from whom all other requisite information may be obtained.

HOWARD HOUSE SCHOOL, THAME, near OXFORD.

Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH.

Assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The special aim of this School is to prepare Youths for Commercial pursuits; and the great success which has attended Mr. Marsh's efforts in Thame for twenty-two years is the best proof of the efficiency of the system pursued. No pains are spared to make every Pupil write a good hand, understand Arithmetic and Mental Arithmetic. The best specimens of Writing and Drawing in the Great Exhibition of 1851 were by Pupils from this School, and attention is requested to the specimens of Book-keeping and Drawing now exhibiting at the Crystal Palace.

References to the Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham; the Rev. I. Duxsey, Edmonton; W. Johnson, Esq., Banbury; and Parents in all the midland counties.

Terms low and inclusive. Prospectus, with sketch of Premises, on application.



ANGLESEA HOUSE, IPSWICH.**EDUCATION.****FIRST-CLASS DISSENTING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.**

In addition to their own experience in Tuition, and direct personal superintendence, the Misses BUTLER engage the assistance of Professors for Music, Singing, and Languages. A Foreign Governess resides in the House.

References and terms sent on application.

MARKET HARBOROUGH.

Mrs. TOLLER (widow of the late Rev. Henry Toller) RECEIVES A LIMITED NUMBER OF YOUNG LADIES to be EDUCATED by her Daughters. The Course of Instruction includes the usual Branches of a thorough English Education, with Music, French, Drawing and Painting.

The House is commodious, and pleasantly situated in its own grounds, just out of the town.

References:—The Parents of Pupils; the Rev. W. Brock, Gower-street, London; Rev. J. F. Murrell, Leicester; Rev. E. T. Prust, Northampton; &c.

THE Rev. Dr. BREWER'S SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED on TUESDAY, July 28th, 1863.

Terms for Boarders, Thirty-seven and Forty Guineas per Annum; for Weekly Boarders, Thirty-two and Thirty-five Guineas; for Day Scholars, Ten, Twelve, and Fourteen Guineas per Annum, according to ages. Three children from one family taken at reduced terms.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, Hyde-park School, Leeds.

July 13th, 1863.

NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, WAKEFIELD.**Principal:**

The Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

The above School receives, in addition to the Sons of Ministers and Missionaries, a limited number of the Sons of Laymen who are carefully instructed in all the branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, and are prepared for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.

The Terms for the Sons of Laymen are Thirty Guineas per annum.

The School will RE-OPEN, after the Midsummer vacation, on FRIDAY, 7th August, 1863.

Applications for the admission of Pupils to be addressed to the Principal.

EDUCATION in SCARBORO'. HADDO-TERRACE SCHOOL.

Principal—The Rev. G. D. BARTLET, M.A., assisted by Two Resident Masters.

The system of Education is the same as that adopted in the best schools in Edinburgh. The object aimed at is thoroughness in what is taught. Pupils are prepared either for commercial life or a university course.

Terms, per annum, for boys under 11 years of age 40 Guineas; for boys above 11 years of age, 45 Guineas.

References.—The Revs. R. Bagnall, Scarborough; J. Parsons, York; R. Bruce, A.M., Huddersfield; E. R. Couder, M.A., Leeds; John Kadio, D.D., LL.D., Glasgow; W. P. Adam, Esq., M.P. Blair Adam.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CRANFORD HALL, near HOUNSLOW, is conducted with special regard to the requirements of the Sons of respectable Tradesmen and Farmers.

Mr. VERNEY is assisted by experienced resident Teachers—English and Foreign. The Pupils are carefully trained in good habits, and fitted for active Business Pursuits. The premises are extensive, and contain every convenience; the situation is high and healthy; the food is of the best description and unlimited; and the terms are moderate.

A Prospectus forwarded upon application; and Pupils admitted at any time.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

Principal.—Mr. M. JACKSON.

The Pupils of this Establishment are carefully instructed in all the branches of a thorough English Education, and in Latin, Greek, French, German, and Mathematics. In proof of this Mr. Jackson will be happy to forward to any address lists of his pupils who have distinguished themselves at the Oxford Local Examinations since their commencement in 1858, together with the subjects in which they severally passed.

In addition to sound mental culture and development, great attention is given to the Religious and Moral Training of the Pupils, as well as to their health, comfort, and happiness.

The Pupils will re-assemble on TUESDAY, July 28th.

33, CHARTERHOUSE-SQUARE.

A LARGE FRONT DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM for TWO GENTLEMEN engaged in the City.

Gentlemen coming from the country will find this a favourable opportunity. Bed, breakfast, and tea, with use of sitting-room, 12s. 6d. each.

WANTED immediately, in a Minister's Family, a GOVERNESS, competent to give a thorough English Education, with French, Music, Drawing, &c. Member of a Church preferred.

Letters, addressed W. S. S., South-Eastern Gazette Office, Maidstone, should state experiences in Tuition, References, and Salary required.

WANTED, in a select LADIES' SCHOOL,

in one of the Midland Counties, a competent and experienced ENGLISH GOVERNESS, who has a thorough knowledge of Music and Singing. A Dissenter preferred.

Address, with references, to A. C. B., Mr. T. Chapman Brown, Bookseller, Market-place, Leicester.

A YOUNG LADY desires a SITUATION in a FAMILY or SCHOOL, to Teach English, French, and Music.

Address, S.S. 13, Observatory-street, Oxford.

AS TUTOR to YOUNG GENTLEMEN

Travelling or residing in France. Advertiser has received a Classical Education, and had three years' experience in Tuition. Good references.

Address, 'Scholasticus,' Alpha Cottage, Wantage.

WANTED, a respectable WOMAN as good PLAIN COOK, to do a small part of the HOUSE WORK, for a Widow Lady. There is another Servant kept. She must be steady and quiet, about Forty years of age, and have more than one year's good character.

Apply by letter to M. H., The Manse, Ealing-green, Ealing, Middlesex.

COLMAN'S GENUINE MUSTARD.

TRADE MARK.

On each



THE BULL'S HEAD,

Package.

THE Jurors of the International Exhibition, 1862, have—after a careful examination, chemically and microscopically, as well as by the test of flavour—

awarded to J. & J. COLMAN

THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL FOR MUSTARD,

For "Purity and Excellence of Quality."

RETAILED BY ALL GROCERS, &C. WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURERS,

J. and J. COLMAN, 26, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

POLYTECHNIC.

All the Lectures and Entertainments as delivered before their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Prince and Princess of Hesse. Professor Pepper's Ghost Lecture, Saturday at Four and Eight, and every other day at half-past One and Eight. Von Weber's Grand Opera of "Der Freischütz." Engagement of Herr Susman for his remarkable imitations of birds and other animals. Entirely new series of Dissolving Views of Poland and the Poles, with Lecture by J. Millard, Esq., describing the Rights and Wrongs of that Country. Pneumatic Wonders by J. L. King, Esq. N.B. The Ghost Illusion was invented by H. Dircks, Esq., C.E., and has since been improved and patented by Messrs. Dircks and Pepper.

GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTIETH HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per cent., declared on the 15th instant, is payable to the Shareholders at the Office of the Company, No. 62, King William-street, City, between the hours of Ten and Four.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

July 18, 1863.

A SAFE and EASY WAY to GET MONEY.—Place your Savings in the ALLIANCE NATIONAL LAND, BUILDING, and INVESTMENT SOCIETY. They will thus accumulate at compound interest, and every investment double itself in fourteen years.

HARPER TWELVETREES, Chairman.
JOHN NOBLE, Jun., Secretary.

11, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MONEY, in Sums of £100 to £5,000, READY to be LENT upon FREEHOLD, COPYHOLD, and LEASEHOLD PROPERTY; the Loans repayable in one sum, or by instalments, during any number of years that may be agreed upon. The Law Charges are fixed, and Property can at any time be Redeemed upon equitable terms.

Apply to Mr. Tresidder, Secretary to the Perpetual Investment and Building Society, 37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

The Amount advanced since May, 1851, exceeds £400,000.

Established 1849.

MONEY LENT (privately and confidentially) on the Borrowers' own Security. Forms of application, and full particulars sent by post for four stamps and stamped directed envelope.

Address, Thomas Shortt, 23, Richmond-road, Barnsbury, London, N.

COALS, 21s.—TRY DIXON'S GUINEA SUNDERLAND COALS, by Screw Steamer. Strongly recommended. Pure unmixed Hetttons and Lambtons, 23s.; Best Silktone, 20s.; Barnsley or Derby Bright, 19s.

Providence Wharf, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.

Established 1830.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—GEO. J. COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 23s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.**COALS.—Best Sunderland, 22s.; Newcastle or Hartlepool, 21s.; best Silktone, 20s.; Clay Cross, 20s.; Coke, per chaldron, 14s.**

B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union Wharfs, Regent's park; Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS, and RAILWAY.—HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—No Travellers or Agents employed.—LEA and CO.'S lowest Summer Price for HETTON, HASWELL, and LAMPTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal in the world direct from the Collieries by screw steamers, is 22s. per ton: Hartlepool, 21s.; Tanfield, for Smith's, 17s.; best small, 13s. Inland, by Railway:—Silktone, first class, 20s.; second-class, 19s.; Clay Cross, 20s. and 18s.; Barnsley, 16s. 6d.; Hartley, 16s. 6d. Coke, 14s. Net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London. All orders direct to LEA and CO.'S Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, or King'sland.**TO CAPITALISTS.—J. MANSFIELD SMITH, Share-dealer, Office, 38, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C., has selected a list of Mining and other Shares, which he can most strongly recommend for immediate purchase. Investors should consult J. M. Smith's Monthly Circular, which will be forwarded, post-free, on application.**

TENDER FEET—COMFORT IN WALKING.

THE PANNUS CORIUM BOOTS and SHOES are the most easy ever invented. HALL AND CO., SOLE PATENTEES, 6, Wellington-street, Strand, London.**INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.**

The Jurors of Class 2 have awarded a

PRIZE MEDAL

For the superiority of the

GLENFIELD STARCH.

THE LONDON COCOA-NUT FIBRE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the "Companies' Act, 1862," whereby the Liability of every Shareholder is limited to the Amount of his Shares.

Capital £20,000, in 20,000 Shares of £1 each.

Deposit, 5s. on application, and 5s. on allotment.

Calls not to exceed 5s. per Share. No Call to be made within three months from the Incorporation of the Company, and subsequent Calls at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.

F. M. Hayward, Esq., 32, George-street, Hanover-square.
Major Bamford, 6, Sutherland-street, Belgrave square.
Frederick Angerstein, Esq., Carlton Club, and 133, Sloane-street.

T. Littlewood, Esq., Broomhall, Sheffield.

J. Stevens, Esq., 68, Cornhill.

Frank Cole, Esq., 76, Gower-street, Bedford-square.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS.

The Metropolitan Provincial Bank (Limited), 75, Cornhill, E.C.

SOLICITOR.

Wm. C. Brutton, Esq., No. 2, Copthall-chambers, Angel-court, E.C.

AUDITOR.

Mr. S. T. Cooper, Public Accountant, 10, Basinghall-street, E.C.

SECRETARY—Mr. C. H. Baker.

MANAGER OF WORKS—Mr. James Lane.

TEMPORARY WORKS—ARTHUR-TERRACE, HOLLOWAY.

OFFICES—No. 1, SUN-COURT, CORNHILL.

This Company is formed for the purpose of Manufacturing Cocoa-nut Fibre Mats and Matting, under Letters Patent granted to George Davies, dated the 24th April, 1862.

The principal feature of Davies's Invention consists in the improved pile of the mat, and owing to the mode of weaving, great durability is given to the fabric at a reduced cost of manufacture.

The superiority of articles manufactured by this process over the present method will be well understood in the trade when it is stated that matting of all descriptions, and carriage and door-mats, &c., have a thick fibrous pile upon the surface hitherto unattained.

The continually extending demand for articles made of Cocoa Fibre will be greatly stimulated by the introduction of the Patent process into the manufacture. The harshness hitherto complained of in matting made of this material in the ordinary method will no longer remain a source of complaint, the Patent process rendering the material and articles made of it not only more durable, but much softer.

The Patent, at the present time, is being worked profitably to a limited extent.

The proposed Capital will be ample for payment of the Purchase-money for the Patent, for Looms and other Plant, and for working the business on a large scale.

The calculations made warrant the probability that the profits will exceed twenty-five per cent., and, as the manufacture required is of a simple and inexpensive character, the works will be in operation, and profits will be realised within three months after allotment of shares.

The following is an Estimate of Profits to be realised:—

	£	s.	d.
Sixty Looms, producing 30 ft. Mats, per day, at 2d. per foot profit (when sold at the lowest market price), equal to 14. 10s. per week per loom; after allowing for stoppages, &c., say 11. per week per loom, equal to per annum ..	3,120	0	0
Twenty Looms on Matting and Fancy Work at a profit of 10s. per loom per week, equal to per annum ..	520	0	0
	£3,640	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Rent, Taxes, Gas and Firing for Manufacturing	180	0	0
Wages and Management	624	0	0
Three Horses' Keep	150	0	0
Expenses of Offices and Staff	300	0	0
Wear and Tear Account	£200	0	0
Reserve Account	200	0	0
	400	0	0

Balance of Profit on Capital of £5,000, nearly equal to 40 per cent. per annum

£3,640 0 0

If no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full. Specimens of the New and Improved Manufacture may be seen at the Offices of the Company, where applications for Prospectuses and Shares may be made.

BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

47 AND 48, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON-BRIDGE, E.C.

The Amount of Policies issued in 1862 was 1,267, Assuring £200,357.

In the last Eight years, 8,480 Policies have been issued for £1,378,558.

£24,618 have been paid for Death Claims and Bonuses in the same period.

Two Divisions of Profits have been made. The third will take place December 31st, 1863.

W. S. GOVER, Managing Director.

PROTECTION from FIRE.

BRYANT AND MAY'S

PATENT

SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES,

WAX VESTAS,

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

DON'T be alarmed, good reader! We are not going to drag you over oft-trodden ground. We do not mean, in the observations which follow, to discuss any such questions as, Whose is it? How did they get it? What are they doing with it? or, How shall it be disposed of? We are not even meditating comment upon the report of "The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the present state of the Ecclesiastical Commission," with which we have briefly dealt in our "Ecclesiastical Notes," although we must admit that the topic upon which we shall touch has been suggested by the perusal of that document. Our purpose is more general—less practical, some of our friends will think. We are going to look at property simply as a possession of the National Church, and to note its influence upon the institution, as an institution for giving effect to the will of the Divine Master.

At first sight, it would seem paradoxical to assert that just in proportion as an organisation framed for spiritual ends acquires property, it loses the power of securing those ends. As "the flesh lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh," so, according to uniform experience, historical and contemporaneous, the property of the Church operates antagonistically against the inner life and true success of the Church. The position may be satisfactorily made out by *a priori* reasoning—but we shall restrict our conclusions to such as may be established by an exclusive reference to facts. The Church of England, at this moment, to say nothing of other Churches, is utterly weighed down by what she claims and clings to as her property. Happy would it be for her, if she could wake up to-morrow morning and find herself without a shred of it. Her difficulties, her dangers, her corruptions, her loss of liberty, her indignities,—almost every evil which she has to deplore—may be traced pretty directly to the property she possesses. There are some streams so saturated with earthy matter as to convert, in course of time, every permeable substance submerged beneath their waters, into petrifications. Pieces of wood, birds' nests, wigs, gloves, shoes, or what not, exposed to the constant action of these streams, gradually lose by decomposition the original matter of which they consisted, and in their place there is slowly deposited by infiltration the earthy element with which the water is laden, so as to transform them into stone without much disturbing their anterior shape. The property of the Church of England has had a very analogous effect upon her. She retains the form of a spiritual organisation, but she has become in reality a mere concretion of property which has eaten out the fibre of her Church life, and left her a hard agglomerate of vested interests with which it is found impossible to make life and freedom coexist.

There are now in this country two Churches of

England—that which is made up of property, and that which is born of religion, and the latter is perpetually attempting, and attempting in vain, to work out its instincts and its mission by means of the former. Why cannot the Establishment throw off the evils which she daily bewails as rottenness in her bones? Why cannot she assert her spiritual independence? Why is she compelled to surrender all claim to the exercise of discipline over her members? Whence comes her tolerance of forms of subscription so minute and so stringent as, at some point or other, to cut into the living conscience of every clergyman within her pale? Why do parties who denounce one another as heretics join the same communion? Whence comes the clerical exclusiveness which will neither bury nor suffer others to bury unbaptized bodies in parochial churchyards? What makes Augmentation of Benefices Bills, full as they are of the spirit of simony, not merely tolerable but desirable in the sight of pious men? What prevents an extension of the episcopate? What hinders a revision of the Liturgy? What places the Church under the legislative dominion of national assemblies which may or may not have anything in common with her? What weighs upon the energies of her laity, and permeates them with an *insouciance* which only now and then, at distant intervals, she can partially overbear? The answer to all these questions is one and the same—her property—her immense accumulation of vested interests—her depression, we might almost say, her extinction, of her own proper life by heaping upon it means unfitted in themselves to sustain much less to increase it.

The great question of the age—that which concerns the relation of the civil powers to spiritual institutions—will never, as it appears to us, take its proper place in the minds of men until they have learned to distinguish between the Church and a mere ecclesiastical modification of what men call property. No doubt, there are laws and usages and claims pertaining to the latter which even nations cannot violate with impunity. The great error of the day consists in attaching to the material, ideas of sanctity and power which belong only to the spiritual. What is it that most men mean, what is it that most men have been assiduously taught to mean, by the Church of England? What, but an immense mass of fixed property to which certain duties, responsibilities, conditions, or functions, are attached, as if by accident? Why do we talk of a sphere of parochial ministration in religious things as a *benefice*? Why do we call it a *living*? Why are the servants of Christ, whose office it is to preach the Gospel, to instruct the ignorant, and "to watch for souls as they that must give an account," spoken of as *incumbents*? These are but slight, although they are significant illustrations of the entire system. The Establishment has so successfully inculcated upon the clergy their obligation never to walk by faith where, by hook or by crook, they can manage to walk by sight, that the end has come to be lost sight of in the means, and our Lord's words have been verified anew, "They that seek their life shall lose it."

The radically false notion which imagines spiritual power and efficacy to reside in temporal means, fostered systematically by the Church of England, has infected the denominations outside her pale, and has exercised a deteriorating as well as misleading influence upon the general spirit of the age. We advert to it now, merely in passing, prompted thereto by the afore-mentioned report of the Select Committee, and by the troubles and disgraces of the Ecclesiastical Commission which came under their review. We believe men's ideas must undergo an entire revolution on this subject before any great and healthy religious progress can be made. But it is a large theme, and to many it will be an unwelcome one. We have already intimated our intention of handling it with fuller deliberation hereafter—and as a useful preparation for our proposed course, we recommend an attentive and thoughtful perusal of the Select Committee's Report.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

Cathedral Reform, as the reader is, we daresay, aware, has been advocated in Convocation. Three years ago this body appointed a committee to inquire into the working of Cathedral Chapters, and to suggest such practical reforms as might seem to them to be desirable. This committee was appointed on the 17th of February, 1860, and on the 5th of June, in the same year, they made their report. On the 2nd of July, 1863, Canon Selwyn moved that this report be adopted. This is a fair sample of the proceedings of Convocation, and it suggests a curious question. If three years occur between the presentation of a report and its adoption, how long a time is likely to intervene between the adoption of a report and its issue in a measure of practical reform? Happily, however, practical reform is not left to Convocation. This body has no more and, perhaps, has less power in such a matter than the Congregational Union. "Reform" is a coach which, as it nears its journey's end, has sometimes to be drawn at race-horse speed. The people have been wise in not entrusting such a work to tortoisés.

It is interesting to speculate for a moment as to what kind of reform Convocation would now recommend. The report presented by the committee of the Lower House condemned, in rather unmitigated terms, the Cathedral Reform Act of 1840. Canon Selwyn, in Convocation, and almost all who followed him, spoke after a similar fashion. The Canon agreed with the committee as to the "ill effect of Cathedral legislation"; Archdeacon Randall thought that the reduction of Canons was a "destructive measure"; and Chancellor Massingberd considered that the act had tended to "destroy the benefit of these communities."

Now this is a really good beginning. Imagine the Cathedrals being restored to what they were before the Cathedral Act was passed! Those were halcyon days for deans and canons. A dean could then manage to realise four or five thousand pounds a year, and canons, of whom, on an average, there were six or eight to a cathedral, could see their way to half that sum. Neither deaneries nor canonries entailed any work, and they could be held with any moderate number of livings. "What are your duties?" asked a member of the Cathedral Commission of a dean? "The general duties of a dean," said his reverence. "And what are they?" inquired the Commissioner. And the dean was obliged to confess that he scarcely knew. So the present Bishop of London remarked that, although he resided in Carlisle many years as dean, he had never been able to ascertain what were his duties. The canons are deans expectant, and their actual work is not quite equal to that of the dean. Now the Cathedral Act reduced the number, and in some cases the incomes, of these easy gentlemen,—whereat the canons now cry out. The Church, says Chancellor Massingberd, is "not so good a profession as it was thirty years ago." The Chancellor means that there are fewer sinecures than there were, and that if a man enters the Church, he cannot now count, with absolute certainty, on being able to live the life of a clerical drone. This state of things is, no doubt, much to be lamented, and therefore the Lower House of Convocation is unanimous in condemnation of the working of Cathedral Reform. So, there are still to be found old country gentlemen who sigh for the days of Gaton and Old Sarum.

This is Cathedral Reform in the Lower House. Next day the subject reaches the Upper House, and "a change" comes over it. In attacking the working of the Cathedral Act the Lower House of deans and canons had been covertly assailing the bishops—now, the bishops boldly assail the deans and canons. Not a word is said in favour of an increase in the number of canons, but a good many words are said in favour of making the canons do their duties—all the duties being comprehended in

the one word, "residence." And this is all that Convocation has to suggest in the matter of Cathedral Reform!

We are not surprised at the *Guardian* being dissatisfied with this result. Our contemporary states that the debate in the Lower House does not afford him all the satisfaction he might have hoped to gather from the counsels of the capitular clergy, and scolds the clergy for their spirit of narrow exclusiveness. The bishops, as Ecclesiastical Commissioners, are also assailed, and their neglect of the real interests of the cathedrals commented upon in no very measured terms. The *Guardian*, on this question, has always been true to the highest interests of the Established Church. If our contemporary could have his ideal realised, we should undoubtedly see the Church, as an organisation, greatly improved and purified. But the *Guardian* is apparently unconscious of the fact that good organisation is worth nothing or very little in itself. What would be the practical value of better laws if the spirit now prevailing among cathedral dignitaries were not improved? What is wanted is not more law, but more life. The efficiency of law may be gathered from the statement made in the Lower House by Chancellor Massingberd, that although the Dean of the cathedral with which he is connected is obliged by act of Parliament to reside, he no longer takes his turn of residence. The reference, in this case, is to Dean Garnier, of Lincoln. The *Guardian* strikes at a rotten branch when it should be cutting at the roots.

With what satisfaction, however, must our contemporary read the report of the House of Commons Committee on the Ecclesiastical Commission! The last was, we believe, the fourth committee appointed by the House to inquire into the constitution and working of this scandalous body. Each succeeding committee had elicited facts more damaging than those previously drawn out, but it was reserved for the members of the late committee to gather up the results of the whole evidence, and with these results before them, to pass judgment on the Commission itself. They have done so in few words. The Ecclesiastical Commission, in these words, is altogether condemned, and Parliament is recommended to abolish it. The committee, in substance, state that they have come to the conclusion that the constitution of the Commission is objectionable, that it has neglected the spiritual destitution which it was appointed to relieve, that its system of centralisation is inexpedient, and that its expense has been both enormous and unnecessary. They therefore recommend that the property of the Church now vested in the Commissioners, should be placed in the hands of two paid and one unpaid Commissioners, one of the former being a barrister and the latter a member of the House of Commons, and that the administration of the funds of the Commission should be entrusted to local associations in each diocese, composed of clergy and laity. Until these recommendations can be carried into effect, it is suggested that the powers and duties now discharged by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners be transferred to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty.

There is much more in these simple but straightforward recommendations than appears upon their surface. They amount to a condemnation of the course of Church Reform for the last quarter of a century, or, in other words, of all Church Reform as it has been practically carried into effect. The condemnation of the constitution of the Commission is a rebuke of the members of the Episcopal bench, in whose hands the Commission has been since the year 1840; and who, by their neglect, favouritism, and jobbery, have brought such disrepute upon the Church. The verdict of the Commons' committee says, in effect, that the bishops can no longer be trusted with the interests that have been committed to their care. The portion of the report referring to the expenses of the Commission is equally significant. These have amounted to nearly half-a-million sterling. It now appears that these expenses have been incurred without success, for the Commission is pronounced to be a failure, and Parliament is advised to dissolve it without delay. The sting of the report is contained in this last recommendation. The committee cannot trust the bishops with even a temporary lease of power, and therefore suggest that while measures are being taken to carry their recommendations into effect, the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty should discharge their duties. There are bishops in the latter body, but the lay representation is greater. And so this costly experiment, the outcome of the Church Reform Commission of 1834, which has been built up, amidst the storms of Parliamentary debate, by more than thirty Acts of Parliament, has at last succumbed under the weight

of Episcopal influence and management. The black tape office at Whitehall is recommended to be swept clean of all its inmates. It would be premature to criticise the practical recommendations of the committee; and we can only say, at present, that we unfeignedly admire their belief in the possibility of Reform.

The Church newspapers take occasion from the recent events in Madagascar to revive the subject of missionary labour in that island. The *Clerical Journal*, after sarcastically contrasting Mr. Ellis's two representations of the character of Radama II., expresses its opinion that the revolution is a Divine punishment for the boasting that has taken place with respect to the religious future of Madagascar. It adds:—

When those who differ from us are constantly quoting texts for the confirmation of their own opinions, will it be wrong for us to bring forward one which we think applicable to the whole case of recent missionary movements in Madagascar? It is this: "Then will I accomplish my wrath upon the wall, and upon them that have daubed it with untempered mortar, and will say unto you, The wall is no more, neither they that daubed it; to wit, the prophets of Israel which prophesy concerning Jerusalem, and which see visions of peace for her when there is no peace, saith the Lord." For whatever outcry be made about our uncharitableness, what are the facts of the case? Our Lord prayed that all His disciples might be one that the world might believe that the Father had sent Him; but these modern religionists make a boast of their differences, and propose to equally divide the Lord's inheritance among themselves; Independent taking one part of Madagascar in possession, and Churchmen being quietly contented with another. And then, in order to justify in some way this neglect of the "pattern showed in the mount," the Church is virtually ignored, in order that the Bible may be unnaturally exalted! What had King Radama II. presented to him as the religion of our Lord and Master? A book about the contents of which the Christians clamouring for his support and patronage could not agree. We might have been sure that such a "wall" so improperly "daubed," could not stand.

There has been, adds the *Clerical Journal*, a "pseudo-exaltation of the Holy Scriptures," and a lowering of "the Church." It therefore recommends the Church of England now to establish in Madagascar a Church which shall be "opposed to the Bibliolatry of other denominations." The *Guardian* acquits Mr. Ellis of conspiracy, but, in reference to the Bishop of Cape Town's proposal that Mr. Ellis should be appointed the first bishop in Madagascar, declines to express an opinion as to whether the chief of the "Methodist" mission is "exactly the style of person calculated to represent with dignity and effect the Anglican Church in East Africa."

We alluded, some months ago, to a case of patronage which was likely to bring the Church of Scotland into new trouble. This case, now well known as the "Dunbog case," has so far gone in the presentee's favour that on Sunday week he took possession of his church. The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland had pronounced that the people had no voice in the matter, and Mr. Edgar was determined to assert his legal rights. He has gone to a parish almost unanimously hostile to him. On the day of his induction black flags waved on every hill-top around Dunbog, and close by the parochial school-house was to be seen the spectacle of the effigy of a clergyman in bands, swinging from the branch of a tree. Mr. Edgar's parishioners have forsaken their church, and he himself is left to his income and his reflections. May he enjoy them! and may the Church of Scotland get all the credit that is possible out of this transaction! There is a good anecdote about the presentee which we may as well preserve in these columns. We give it as we find it in the *Scottish Morning Journal*, which informs us that the Rev. Mr. Nicholson, of the Tron Church of Edinburgh, presumed to lecture Mr. Edgar upon "nobility of soul" because he did not decline the presentation. "Nobility of soul!" quoth Mr. Edgar. "Does not Mr. Nicholson accept, and is he not sustained by the Edinburgh Annuity-tax, one of the most unpopular and odious of imposts? And who is he to taunt me about 'nobility of soul'?"

At the final sitting of the Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church this body had the assurance to reappoint the Committee on Correspondence with Government, with instructions to take steps to defend and secure the maintenance of the endowments, and, if they saw cause, to negotiate with the Government for the purpose of obtaining an augmentation of them. The Moderator, in his concluding address, further referred to this subject:—

With the question of endowment we need give ourselves no trouble, save to reflect whether the time has not arrived to make a demand on the British Government and Parliament for such a State recognition as our numbers, intelligence, social position, and services to the public and country confessedly deserve. A demand of this kind will comport with the dignity of the Assembly, rather than the defence of the princely endowment we at present possess. (Great applause.) But, meanwhile, possessing such an educational, ecclesiastical, and missionary machinery as we do—having schools, colleges,

churches, missions, ministers, and missionaries like ours—let us pour the light of these facilities on the darkness which covers the earth, and on the gross darkness that covers the people.

The Assembly evidently thinks that 1d. a year from each communicant of the Church towards the support of the ministry is too much. In significant connexion with this and the preceding paragraph, we give the following from an address delivered by the Rev. Henry Grattan Guinness, at Belfast, on Sunday, the 5th inst.:—"I have travelled the four quarters of the world—I have seen the various forms of civilised and savage life—I have seen religion in every aspect of it, but I never anywhere encountered so much religious profession with so little of religious vitality as I have seen among the Presbyterians of Scotland and Ulster." We can believe it.

CHURCH-RATES IN THE PARISHES.

CHEDDAR.—A vestry was held at Cheddar on Friday for the purpose of making a Church-rate, and abandoning the one recently made, which came before the bench of magistrates a short time since at Axbridge. Much angry discussion took place upon the estimate, amendment following amendment on nearly every item, until the larger portion was lost. The last being the fourth successive rate which has been proved invalid and annulled, one of the churchwardens, finding his estimate so cut down, grew so wrathful, we are told, that he rose and said, "Not a Dissenter in Cheddar possessed a particle of honour, honesty, or character," and added that the same remark would apply to every Dissenter in the United Kingdom. "What," said the learned solicitor and churchwarden, "have the Dissenters done? Why, when in power, they cut off the head of one of our kings, and would do it again if they had the power." Mr. B. Fry, the other churchwarden, deprecated the tone the discussion had assumed, and trusted it would be carried on in harmony with the sacred building in which they were assembled. The result was that after a large portion of the items had been lost by amendments successively put and carried by majorities, they demanded a poll of the parish again, and thus carried their rate. The opponents of the same consider this rate again illegal, and will once more test the law on its merits.—*Bristol Mercury*.

CHURCH-RATES AT TAMWORTH.—On Thursday, 2nd July, a vestry-meeting was held in the vestry of Tamworth Church. The Rev. J. Mould, vicar, took the chair, and having read the notice calling the meeting, the Rev. T. Burgess, Congregational minister, objected to the notice as insufficient, on the ground that no notice was on the west door during the evening service on Sunday last, and that no notice at all was on either of the doors on Tuesday, the 30th ult. The chairman then proceeded to explain the present position of the parish in reference to Church-rates. He said the reason why no Church-rate was asked for last year was in consequence of the suit now pending in the Arches Court of Canterbury, which the churchwardens then hoped would have been soon brought to a close. The vestry would now be called upon to pass the accounts of the two past years, and to make a rate for the current year, and to provide for the expenses of the suit still pending in the Arches Court. The accounts were then examined, and, after some objections had been offered and explanations demanded and rendered, were allowed to pass. Mr. Burgess moved "that the accounts be printed as in former years." This was seconded by Mr. Bradbury and put to the meeting, and declared to be lost. The vestry clerk next read the estimate, furnished by the churchwardens, of the sums necessary for repairing the parish church, and for other purposes chargeable on the Church-rate, from Easter, 1863, to Easter, 1864, and for the pending suit. Amongst the items thus estimated for there was an estimate for the district church of Wilneote for 14l. 14s., and another item of 200l. for the expenses of the lawsuit. A lengthy discussion ensued on the latter item, and a strong doubt was expressed by several as to its legality. In the course of this discussion, Mr. Burgess rather playfully remarked that Mr. Hill had stated to more than one person his readiness to spend 500l. in the suit, and he (Mr. Burgess) thought it was a pity that the vestry should deny Mr. Hill the gratification of paying the costs, and the more so as he had commenced the suit on his own responsibility. Mr. Shaw, solicitor, assured the vestry that Messrs. Nelson, proctors, and Dr. Robinson, their counsel, advised that it was a legal charge. In opposition to this, Mr. Anderson said he had taken the opinion of a proctor, a friend of his, who said it would be decidedly illegal to put this item in the estimate. Mr. Shaw's authority was, however, deemed sufficient, and Mr. C. Clarkson moved, "That a rate of 3½d. in the pound be granted." This was seconded by Mr. W. Adams. Mr. Burgess moved an amendment, seconded by the Rev. E. G. Travis, Free Methodist minister, "That the churchwardens be requested to call on the parishioners for voluntary subscriptions to meet the expenses as per estimate—less 215l." The amendment being first put, and then the original motion, the latter was declared to be carried. Mr. Burgess then said he was advised by their proctor that any charge for the expenses of the suit now pending in the Arches Court put into the rate would invalidate it. The Rev. Mr. Anderson, curate of Fazeley, next moved, "That poor persons should be excused the payment of the last rate to the amount of 25l." A list of the persons so excused was demanded, but after some excuses about the rate-book

being in London, the list was refused. Mr. Anderson claimed, on behalf of the Rev. Mr. Thompson, incumbent of Fazeley, that, as Fazeley had been a district church for twenty years, it should no longer be charged to the rate for the mother church. In reply Mr. Shaw and Mr. Hill, churchwarden, said, "Fazeley is not to be rated in the rate now to be made out." Mr. Burgess asked to be informed under what act or acts Fazeley was exempted from paying the Church-rate to the mother church? Mr. Shaw could not say at that moment. He thought it was Sir R. Peel's Act, or it might be under a number of acts. Mr. Burgess asked Mr. Shaw if he would kindly give him the desired information at another time? This Mr. Shaw declined to do; whereupon Mr. Burgess demanded to have the following protest entered into the minute-book:—"I protest against Fazeley being exempted from the assessment to the rate now made, unless the authority for so exempting it be produced." This protest, under the advice of Mr. Shaw, was not allowed to be entered in the minute-book. And the meeting closed, after sitting two hours and a half, with the usual votes of thanks.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the present state of the Ecclesiastical Commission, and to report to the House whether the ecclesiastical revenues cannot be more advantageously administered for the interests of the Church than they are at present, have resolved,—

1. That the Ecclesiastical Commission, as at present constituted, is objectionable.
2. That the Ecclesiastical Commissioners do not appear to have any established system for ascertaining the locality and condition of the worst cases of spiritual destitution in populous districts, nor any definite principle of action by which priority of assistance shall be afforded to such cases out of the large and rapidly increasing funds entrusted to the Commissioners for distribution.
3. That it is inexpedient that a central body should alone decide upon the boundaries of new districts and subdivisions throughout the kingdom.
4. That the system of throwing permanently the administration of large properties scattered over the whole country into the hands of one central body is objectionable.
5. That, independently of the political objections to such a concentration of property, this system unavoidably consumes a considerable part of the revenues of the Church in the expenses of valuing and revaluing lands and tithes, in compensations to officers superseded, and in the maintenance of a large establishment of secretaries and clerks. Your Committee beg to refer to the 12th resolution of the Committee of this House in 1856—viz., "That the present system of management by the agents of the Church Estates Commission should be reconsidered, with a view to its greater efficiency and a possible diminution of expense," and to the evidence now taken before your Committee, showing that the system of management still continues to be unnecessarily expensive; and your Committee are of opinion that this excessive expenditure is to be attributed in some degree to the fact that estates so widely dispersed are placed under the management of one corporation.
6. That further expense is entailed by the voluminous and complicated nature of the accounts, which are difficult to be understood by any one but a professional accountant, and which have given occasion for repeated inquiries by Committees of the two Houses of Parliament.
7. That the system now pursued by the Commission in the investigation of titles to lands given for sites of churches causes unnecessary delay and expense.
8. That the present system necessarily throws undue power into the hands of the officers of the Commission.
9. That—(1) The management of the property of the Church, and (2) the application of the surplus revenues of the Church to the relief of spiritual destitution in populous places, be given to separate authorities.
10. That such powers as are necessary for the central management of the property of the Church be vested in one Board, consisting of two paid Commissioners, one of whom should be a barrister in actual practice of not less than fifteen years' standing; and that such Commissioners should devote their exclusive attention to the business of the Board, and be ineligible for a seat in Parliament.
11. That upon such Board there be, in addition, one unpaid Commissioner with a seat in the House of Commons.
12. That it should be lawful for the proposed Board of Commissioners, who are to have the management of the property of the Church, to invest any money applicable to the common fund, either in land, tithes, the funds, or other Government securities.
13. That the legal business of the Board be conducted by the appointment of a legal adviser at a fixed salary, in the same way that the Treasury, the Admiralty, and other Government establishments, and some of the railway companies of the kingdom, have their legal business conducted.
14. That local associations in each diocese, composed of clergy and laity, performing some of the duties at present discharged by the Ecclesiastical Commission, would aid the purposes of church extension, especially as such bodies would possess an intimate knowledge of the spiritual wants and local circumstances of every diocese.
15. That the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne having for upwards of 150 years been appointed by Parliament to discharge many of the powers and duties which are now discharged by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, your Committee recommend that until effect can be given to the preceding resolution the distribution of the proceeds of the common fund for the relief of spiritual destitution, and all other powers and duties, except those for the management of the property of the Church, now possessed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, should be transferred to the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, in case the constitution of the said Board of Governors, so far as regards the discharge of the said duties, should be adapted to that end by Parliament.
16. That the present position of the non-capitular members of cathedral and collegiate churches is unsatisfactory, and that power should be given by Act of Parlia-

ment to secure to them adequate stipends and allowances, without encroaching upon the common fund.

17. That the Church Estates Act be continued to the 1st day of January, 1868, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament.

KENT CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The Congregational chapel, Rectory-place, Woolwich, was selected for the seventy-first annual convocation of the Kent Association of Churches and Ministers, which took place on Tuesday and Wednesday week. On Tuesday afternoon the proceedings were commenced by the general meeting of the "Kent Union," established for the benefit of aged ministers, their widows and orphans, at which upwards of 600*l.* were distributed. In the evening a sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Aveling.

The session for the transaction of the business of the association was held on Wednesday. A public dinner took place in the lecture-room during the afternoon, followed by tea; after which a public meeting was held in the chapel at seven o'clock. Samuel Morley, Esq., took the chair, and there were likewise present the Revs. W. Gill, H. Baker, J. Watts, Thomas Turner, R. B. Isaac, J. B. McCrea, H. Hercus, H. Crassweller, &c.

The Rev. H. Baker, of Lewisham, secretary to the association, then read the committee's annual report.

It first drew attention to the operations of a new class of home-missionary agents called lay evangelists. The agency, it was stated, has been remarkably blessed, and has fulfilled, to a great degree, the many fervent hopes that were cherished respecting it. More than three thousand families have been regularly visited in their homes, besides which, numerous individuals have been addressed from time to time by the roadside, or spoken or read to while at their work. Cottage-services have been sustained weekly, and generally they have been well attended, sometimes even crowded, by the poor who have thirsted for the water of life. Services have also been carried on during the summer months in the open air. The evangelists have also preached the Gospel in numerous village chapels and hired rooms, and their simple but earnest exhortations have been blessed of God to many souls. Besides these more regular and stated labours of the evangelists, they have sought to promote the welfare of children, by gathering them into Sunday-schools, and the youth of both sexes have been taught in Bible-classes and classes for general instruction. Classes for adults have also been formed, and men and women grown up into life have learned from the evangelists the first elements of secular knowledge as well as to read the Word of God. The distribution of religious tracts and the sale of Bibles form, likewise, an important feature of the evangelists' labours. Several particulars were then given from the journals of the agents, and it was said that could the simple and touching narratives which their journals contain be given, they could not fail to call forth expressions of thanks to the Great Head of the Church for raising up such an agency. References were then made to the home-mission stations and churches aided by the association, which are nine in number, besides two preaching-stations supplied mainly by voluntary lay-preachers. The ministers occupying these various spheres of usefulness, on the whole, spoke hopefully of their condition and prospects. They have to labour amid many difficulties, not the least of which is the Tractarian influence, in some instances, prevailing in connexion with the Established Church. The poverty of their people is in other cases the great trial; yet the poor must have the Gospel preached to them; and one of the advantages of this county society is, that in conjunction with the Home Missionary Society, it supplies the simple and earnest preaching of the doctrines of Christ to several village communities and weaker Christian societies in small towns, where a minister could not otherwise be adequately sustained. An effort had been made to increase ministers' incomes, and through help offered by the association, and the stimulus thereby given to some congregations, there were few Congregational ministers in the county now receiving less than the minimum stipend recognised by the association, viz. 100*l.* a year. The association is under special obligation to the Home Missionary Society, which contributes a portion of every evangelist's salary, and aids in the support of some of the Home Mission stations. The subscriptions for the year amounted to about 500*l.*, which, with the unexhausted balance of the previous year, left rather more than 600*l.* as the available income for the year now commencing. Special obligation was expressed to Samuel Morley, Esq., of London, and to William Joynson, Esq., of St. Mary Cray, whose united contributions had amounted to about a fourth of the income. A more general support of the operations of the society was requested, for many of the churches, nominally its constituents, were absolutely unrepresented in the subscription list of the past year, and others were represented only by small amounts, proportionately very inadequate to the increasing claims of the county work. That work, being a work of home evangelisation, was surpassed by nothing, either in interest or importance, and the churches were earnestly solicited to give it their cordial support.

The CHAIRMAN then addressed the meeting, impressing upon his hearers in forcible language the necessity for the individual zeal and fidelity of every Christian, and said that one reason why religion made so little way amongst the masses of the people, as confessedly it did, was, individual Christians did not fully realise their own responsibility, but were for the most part content to compound with their consciences by the gift of a little money. There was still a marvellous amount of heathenism in this Christian land and in this year of enlightenment, and their efforts to evangelise the people hardly kept pace with the increase in the population. The practice of the Home Missionary Society had been to work from the centre, receiving all the funds, and dispensing as there was need, but it had been since found preferable to encourage the co-operation of county associations, it being discovered that the best way to stimulate action was to interest the various churches and congregations, and that it was mis-

chievous to set up an organisation by whose instrumentality persons could pay their money, and think that they had thereby done their duty. They had desired to shift the work on to the shoulders of those to whom it legitimately belonged, being at all times ready to render assistance when requisite. This step had been very successful, especially in this county of Kent, and this association was deeply indebted to their indefatigable secretary for his exertions. The chairman then read a letter from Mr. Joshua Wilson, of Tunbridge Wells, in which was a passage bearing on his remarks relative to individual responsibility, and proceeded to say that in the variety of agencies there was work for every one to do. He advocated the Wesleyan maxim, "All at it, and always at it," and expressed an opinion in passing that the Wesleyan body had been a great blessing to the English nation.

The Rev. D. G. WATT, of Maidstone, then addressed the meeting upon the position and prospects of the association, which he did in a most eloquent and telling speech.

The Rev. Mr. TURNER and the Rev. Mr. LENNOX also spoke at some length.

THE SUNDAY CLOSING BILL.—"We are glad to find," says the *Patriot*, "that the influential supporters of Mr. Somes's Sunday Beer Bill are convinced of the impolicy and inutility of any further attempt to close the public-houses entirely on Sunday, and that next session of Parliament any bill that may be introduced with reference to this subject will aim only at a further curtailment of the hours during which they are permitted to open on the Sunday evening."

THE PROPOSED BISHOPRIC OF MADAGASCAR.—The Bishop of Capetown is really the ingenious author of the project for making Mr. Ellis first Bishop of Madagascar. A public meeting was recently held at Capetown to receive Bishop Tozer and his companions in the mission to South Central Africa, and wish them God speed in their undertaking. The Governor presided. In speaking of the projected mission to Madagascar, Bishop Gray said that he had suggested that Mr. Ellis should be the bishop and head of the mission.

PROPOSED NORWEGIAN MISSION IN MADAGASCAR.—The directors of the Norwegian Missionary Society have expressed a desire to commence an independent mission in Madagascar, if the project should commend itself to their brethren of the London Society, whom they request to point out a suitable spot for the purpose, but without whose approval they would abandon their intention. They have been assured by the London directors that, proceeding as they propose, their agents will be cordially welcomed, and readily assisted to the utmost.

MR. HENRY GRATTAN GUINNESS has become a Plymouth Brother, and has renounced the title "Reverend." The *Londonderry Standard* says:—"Having relinquished for the time the Baptist communion, Mr. Guinness has now commenced in this country a propagandist mission in connexion with the 'Plymouth Brethren,' to whom he had attached himself in Canada, as our readers are aware, and during the last week or two he has been addressing meetings in Belfast for the seeming purpose of holding up Presbyterians to the contempt of the religious public, as a set of the worst heathens he has ever met with under the guise of professing Christians."

THE STATE-AID QUESTION IN AUSTRALIA.—The next mail from England was looked forward to with some anxiety at Melbourne, as likely to bring intelligence of the decision of the English Government with regard to the Grants for Public Worship Abolition Bill, which was sent home for her Majesty's approval in January last. "The question having been settled so far as our Parliament is concerned," says the *Melbourne Herald*, "public excitement on the question is allayed, and will probably not be revived should the Home Government, as it is expected they will, ratify our legislation. Already the religious party who receive the largest share of the grants for public worship are making preparations in anticipation of the gradual withdrawal of the stipends. At the recent annual meeting of the Church Society, one of the most influential of the Episcopalian clergy, while regretting on some grounds the passing of the State-Aid Abolition Bill, said he had no regret for the passing of any act of the legislature that would lead to greater exertions by members of the Church, or to greater reliance and zeal in all parties."

WORKING CHURCHES.—A correspondent of the *Patriot* describes the operations of four of the principal Congregational churches of the metropolis during the year 1862:—

At the head of them all for religious activity is, as we well know, Surrey Chapel. Three missionaries in connexion with this place of worship preach throughout a wide district, comprising some of the worst parts of Lambeth, call at some thousands of houses, and conduct classes, lectures, and prayer-meetings in halls and rooms every evening in the week. The members of the congregation preach every Sunday evening at a dozen different places, and distribute an abundance of religious publications. Ten Sunday-schools and four ragged-schools, with a staff of four hundred and thirty teachers, instruct more than five thousand children. Temperance societies wean the people from the gin-shop, and benevolent institutions of all sorts minister to the pressing temporal needs of the poor. 3,000*l.* were subscribed by the congregation last year for the support of these institutions and for charitable purposes, while 1,000*l.* more was yielded by endowments for the maintenance of almshouses and some minor objects. By the congregation at Hare-court Chapel, Canonbury, a similar sum of 3,000*l.* was raised last year, quite independently of the pew-rents and minister's salary, for the support of branch causes, ragged-schools, benevolent societies, and missionary operations of different kinds, including, how-

ever, some considerable sums collected for religious and charitable purposes not intended to be spent in London. Union Chapel, Islington, is doing its best to evangelise a portion of Spitalfields; it has its branch schools and preaching-stations in different parts of Islington, and the congregation, like those I have already mentioned, raised 3,000*l.* last year for these and other Christian purposes. The resources of Park Chapel, Camden-town, are not so large, but a long array of schools and societies are most vigorously worked by a zealous and devoted band of Christian helpers.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.—The number of school-houses built last year in connexion with Church of England schools was 101, and the number enlarged or improved was 72. The total amount awarded out of Parliamentary grants was 50,237*l.*; the total amount subscribed by the promoters was 142,925*l.*; and the total expended was 193,320*l.* The number of additional children accommodated by the new buildings was 28,139, and accommodation was also afforded for 2,370 children by the enlargement of previously existing schools; making an aggregate of 30,509. These statistics, of course, apply only to cases in which Government aid was sought; but there were probably only a few exceptional instances in which it was not desired and obtained. The number of new school-houses built last year, with the assistance of the Committee of Council on Education, by the Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, &c., bodies, was 28, and the number enlarged or improved was 20. The total amount awarded out of Parliamentary grants was 13,751*l.*; the total amount subscribed by the promoters was 32,430*l.*; and the total amount expended was 46,181*l.* The number of additional children accommodated by the new buildings was 7,233; and accommodation was also afforded for 873 children, by the enlargement of previously existing schools; making an aggregate of 8,106. These figures refer to England and Scotland only.—*Times*.

CHURCH EXTENSION IN THE METROPOLIS.—At a meeting of the London Diocesan Church-Building Society at Willis's Rooms last week, the Bishop of London thus adverted to his scheme for raising a million sterling in ten years, for supplying the spiritual wants of London:—

The originators of this fund would deem it a failure if it drew away subscriptions from any of the existing societies. The rapid increase of the population of London had far outstripped all the efforts of the last thirty years of the societies now existing, and it was to meet this accumulated want the fund called after his name had been established. Although only a month had elapsed since the meeting at London House, at which the fund originated, the subscriptions had come in so freely that the committee had resolved to commence operations at once, and at a meeting held two days since, had resolved to place 5,000*l.* per annum at the disposal of the Diocesan Church-Building Society and two other societies, they in return agreeing to provide twenty-five clergymen and fifteen Scripture-readers for the more destitute districts. They had further resolved to place 2,000*l.* per year at the disposal of the Church-Building Society, the Diocesan Home Mission Society, and the Scripture-Readers Society for the extension and improvement of the parochial system. He had great hopes that they would be able to get, in addition to 1,000,000*l.* promised, another 1,000,000*l.* from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. He had his eye on the Finsbury Stall. The right rev. prelate concluded by expressing his gratitude to the laity for the liberal manner in which they had responded to his appeal.

A NOBLEMAN IN THE PULPIT.—On Sunday the Right Hon. Lord Teynham appeared in the pulpit usually occupied by the Rev. Professor Griffiths, at Newington Chapel. The congregation was numerous, as in addition to those ordinarily worshipping in the chapel there were many strangers who had evidently been attracted by a curiosity to hear his lordship. His sermon in the morning was from Ephesians iii. 8, "Unto me, who am less than the least of all saints, is this grace given, that I should preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ." The discourse, although not of an eloquent character, was marked by a degree of earnestness and energy which retained the close attention of his hearers throughout. Avoiding to a great extent the theological phrase of the subject, the right honourable preacher entered with a truly evangelical spirit into its various ramifications, describing with clearness "the unsearchable riches of Christ," and after showing the personal application of the text to the congregation, he concluded with an earnest exhortation. Lord Teynham has a somewhat venerable appearance, his figure being tall and slender, which, combined with a certain amount of action in the pulpit, adds much to the impressiveness of his style. At the close of the sermon a collection was made in aid of the funds for the Newington Chapel Sunday-school. The amount collected was 6*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* In the evening, his lordship again preached to a numerous congregation, and a further appeal was made on behalf of the school.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

THE THREE DENOMINATIONS.—The following is a list of the Committee of Deputies of the Three Denominations, Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist, in and within twelve miles of London, appointed to protect their civil rights, for the year 1863:—Chairman, Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., M.P., Great George-street, Westminster; deputy-chairman, Charles Reed, Esq., F.S.A., Fann-street, Aldersgate-street; treasurer, William Gover, Esq., Lee, Blackheath; Josias Alexander, 1, Regent's-park-gardens, N.W.; John Bennett, 4, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street; Peter Bunnell, Bury-street, Edmonton; James Carter, Upper Homerton; David Childs, 14, Duke-street, Portland-place; Ebenezer Clarke, Grove-road-villas, Walthamstow; Ebenezer Clarke, jun., Grosvenor-park-road, Walthamstow; Joseph Clarke, Northill College, Highgate; William Edwards, Denmark-hill, Camberwell; James Cook Evans, 1, Serjeants'-inn, Chancery-lane; George Lowe, F.R.S., 56, Finchley-road, St. John's-wood;

Robert Lush, Q.C., Balmoral House, Avenue-road, St. John's-wood; Henry Mason, 84, Basinghall-street, E.C.; John Remington Mills, M.P., Kingswood Lodge, Englefield-green; Samuel Morley, Craven Lodge, Stamford-hill; Richard Mullens, 68, Myddleton-street, Clerkenwell; Thomas Pewtress, 4, New Park-road, Clapham-park; Thomas Scrutton, 11, Canton-place, East India-road, E.; James Townley, Adelaide-road, N.W.; William Henry Watson, 12, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street; J. Carvell Williams, Everden House, Surbiton.

Religious Intelligence.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. MR. M'CREE.—A most interesting meeting took place at the St. Giles Mission Hall, Five Dials, in connection with Bloomsbury Chapel, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of presenting the Rev. Mr. M'Cree with a testimonial from the congregation of that place and others. This reverend gentleman has for the last fourteen years been most unremitting in his zealous exertions to alleviate the suffering of the poor in this locality, and is beloved by all by whom he is known. The Rev. William Brock, of Bloomsbury Chapel, officiated as chairman, upon whom devolved the duty of presentation. The testimonial consisted of a most elaborate and beautifully-designed bookcase, a suite of drawing-room chairs, an elegantly bound book containing a testimonial, and a purse of money. The Rev. Mr. Brock, in passing a most high eulogium upon the past career of the reverend gentleman, spoke of the numberless benefits he had conferred upon the neighbourhood during his long connection with it, enumerating many little anecdotes of self-endurance. The Rev. Mr. M'Cree, in returning thanks, expressed his sincere gratitude for the marked feeling of approval with which the speakers and meeting had expressed themselves, also his high appreciation of the testimonial, and the stimulus the recognition of his labours would give him for the continuance of them amongst the poor in the district. Several other gentlemen also addressed the meeting.

MARLBOROUGH CHAPEL, OLD KENT-ROAD.—NEW SUNDAY-SCHOOL AND CLASS-ROOMS.—The ceremony of laying the memorial stone of the new building, by Samuel Morley, Esq., took place on Thursday, the 16th inst., in the presence of a numerous assemblage of the friends of religious instruction connected with that place of worship. About 250 persons afterwards partook of tea together in the chapel, and in the evening a public meeting was held, Samuel Morley, Esq., also presiding. Resolutions were passed, expressive of the importance of Sunday-school education, and of the conviction that this noble work should engage a yet greater share of the talent, energy, and prayer of the Christian church. The contributions announced, including 50*l.* by the chairman, amounted to 106*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, the sum of 1,055*l.* having been previously received for the same object. The Rev. W. A. Essery, the pastor, the Revs. H. Richards, G. Rose, J. Pillans, D. A. Herschell, D. Nimmo, Dr. Waddington, and J. Eastly, Esq., took part in the services of the day. The new building will provide on the ground floor a lecture-room, 46 feet long by 36 feet 6 inches wide, and 16 feet high, having a platform and desk at one end, with access to the vestries, and a public entrance at the other end, the whole warmed by three fireplaces, and lighted by four star-burners; also a deacons' vestry. A large stone staircase leads to the upper floor, where is a double infants' room, with platform for 146 infants, a large Bible-class-room, 27 feet 9 inches by 17 feet, to seat about 100 adults; also two other class-rooms, to accommodate 45 and 30 respectively, and a minister's vestry, 15 feet by 11 feet, communicating with the deacons' vestry below. The contract has been taken at 835*l.* by Messrs. Sharpington and Cole, of Westminster-road. Messrs. Lander and Bedella, of Great James-street, Bedford-row, are the architects.

CANNING-TOWN, NEAR THE VICTORIA-DOCKS.—A tea-meeting was held on Thursday evening, the 16th inst., in the public rooms now occupied as a preaching-station by the Rev. W. H. Bonner, which was followed by a public-meeting in the adjoining chapel of the United Methodist Free Church (kindly lent for the occasion), in friendly recognition of that gentleman's earnest effort to gather a Christian church in this increasingly populous and needy neighbourhood. The attendance was very encouraging. The chair was occupied by Gerard Ralston, Esq., Consul-General of the Republic of Liberia. Letters were read expressive of hearty approval of the movement, and of regret because of inability to attend, from Harper Twelvetees, Esq., Rev. Dr. Angus (Regent's-park), C. Capper, Esq. (manager of the Victoria Dock Company), Rev. W. Barker (secretary of the Baptist Board), Rev. J. W. Coombs (of Plaistow), Rev. H. J. Pope (Wesleyan, Canning-town), Rev. G. W. Fishbourne (of Stratford), and others. The Rev. W. H. Bonner made a brief statement of the circumstances which led to his labouring in that locality, the great encouragement he has already received, and the prospect before him of erecting a commodious place of worship, so urgently needed there. He was followed by the Rev. J. Howard Hinton, M.A., of London; the Rev. John Hill, M.A., of Stratford (formerly a neighbour and co-worker with Mr. Bonner in Staffordshire); the Rev. John Curwen, of Plaistow; the Rev. B. Preece, of Poplar; the Rev. D. Taylor, of Barking, and several other gentlemen. The various speakers expressed, in the strongest terms possible, their approval of the self-denying and zealous effort being made by Mr. Bonner, of whose

character, abilities, and fitness for that particular sphere they spoke with affection and emphasis.

RECOVERY OF WASTE PLACES.—Nichol-street, New Nichol-street, Half-Nichol-street, Nichol-row, Turvil-street, comprising within the same area numerous blind courts and alleys, form a densely crowded district in Bethnal-green. Among its inhabitants may be found street vendors of every kind of produce, travellers to fairs, tramps, dog-fanciers, dog-stealers, men and women sharpers, shoplifters, and pickpockets. It abounds with the young Arabs of the streets, and its outward moral degradation is at once apparent to any one who passes that way. Here the police are certain to be found, day and night, their presence being required to quell riots and to preserve decency. Sunday is a day much devoted to pet pigeons and to bird-singing clubs: prizes are given to such as excel in note, and a ready sale follows each award. Time thus employed was formerly devoted to cock-fighting. In this locality, twenty-five years ago, an employer of labour, Mr. Jonathan Duthoit, made an attempt to influence the people for good by the hire of a room for meeting purposes. The first attendance consisted of one person. Persistent efforts were, however, made; other rooms have from time to time been taken and enlarged; numerous friends of progress have devoted themselves to the benefit of the people; and two years ago a favourable site was obtained on which to erect a spacious hall, in which 500 adults and 1,100 children are constantly collected and brought under unsectarian Christian instruction. Illustrated lectures are delivered; a loan library has been established, also a clothing club and penny bank, and training-classes for industrial purposes. The people have commenced voluntary offerings as an expression of their acknowledgment of the benefits received:—during the last year, 30*l.* was thus contributed. So far encouraged, the friends of the institution, under the presidency of the Rev. Henry Allon, of Islington, have determined upon a further effort. A second piece of land has been obtained, at a cost of 625*l.*, and suitable buildings will forthwith be erected for the accommodation of 1,000 children for educational purposes. The new buildings, with the purchase of land, will cost 2,150*l.*; towards this sum, 900*l.* has been contributed within the last few days.—*Athenæum*.

GREENFIELD CHAPEL, BRADFORD.—The Rev. T. T. Waterman, B.A., late of Maidstone, has accepted the unanimous call of the Independent church assembling in Greenfield Chapel, Bradford, to become their pastor, and he will begin his stated labours on the first Sunday in August.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Sunday-school services, morning and evening, were held on Sunday, in the Independent chapel, Ashton-under-Lyne (the Rev. J. G. Miall, of Bradford, being the preacher), when, notwithstanding the great distress suffered in the town, collections were made amounting to 195*l.*

SUNDERLAND—FAWCETT-STREET CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—The anniversary services in connexion with the above were held on Sunday, the 12th inst., when two impressive sermons were preached by the Rev. W. Shillito, the pastor, to large audiences. In the afternoon the usual juvenile service was held. On the Monday previous, the annual meeting was held, when reports were read, by which it appeared the school was in a very prosperous condition. Interesting addresses were delivered by the pastor, superintendent, and other friends. On the day following the scholars had their annual treat to Tunstall, where they enjoyed themselves with various amusements provided by the teachers, and afterwards partook of an excellent tea.

MIDNIGHT MEETING MOVEMENT.—The committee of this institution are extending their efforts to the seaport and garrison towns of England. Two months since, a society was organised and a midnight meeting held in Portsmouth. Last Wednesday a meeting was held at Woolwich. Invitations had been circulated by several Christian friends on the previous evening in the various public-houses and streets. Upwards of 150 women attended, and after partaking of tea a religious service was held. An eye-witness informs us that the poor women were most orderly and attentive. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. Henry Brown, A. Delamare, E. Thomas, and Mr. Hornibrook; and among those present were the Rev. Henry Hare, Rev. W. Robinson, Colonel Lefroy, R.A., Major Young, R.A., Captain Bruce, R.A., Captain Robinson, R.A., Lieutenant Morgan, R.A., Messrs. Wimshurst, Fortescue, and the Hon. Sec., Mr. Stabb.

SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.—The public recognition of the Rev. John Chater, late of Douglas, Isle of Man, as pastor of the church and congregation assembling in the West-end Congregational chapel, Southport, took place in the evening of July 9th. The Rev. G. Clapham, Preston, in the absence through indisposition of Rev. J. E. Millson, Southport, opened the service with reading the Scriptures and prayer. The introductory discourse on the nature and constitution of a Christian church was delivered by Rev. John Kelly, Liverpool. The usual questions having been proposed by the Rev. James Gwyther, Manchester, Mr. Kemp, the senior deacon, read a statement of the circumstances under which the invitation to the pastorate was given to Mr. Chater. The Rev. J. Chater, in signifying his acceptance of the invitation, stated the reasons which had led him to such a decision, and also gave a brief explanation of the views and purposes with which he entered upon his work. The Rev. J. Chater, Newton Abbot, Devon, father of the minister, then offered the recognition prayer. The charge to the minister, founded on Col. i. 28, 29, was delivered by the Rev. Patrick Thomson, M.A., Manchester.

The Revs. T. Gasquoine, B.A., late of Bradford, T. Jones, Heywood, and other ministers, were present, and took part in the service. On the Sabbath evening following a sermon to the people was preached by the Rev. John Chater, Newton Abbot.

DESBOUROUGH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—On the 12th inst., anniversary sermons were preached in the Independent Chapel, Desborough, by the Rev. W. Clarkson, B.A., of Market Harborough, and on the following day the annual tea-meeting was held under the spacious marquee belonging to B. Riley, Esq., who kindly erected it on his own grounds, at his own cost, for the occasion. Upwards of 200 partook of the excellent provisions gratuitously provided by the ladies of the congregation and other friends. After tea, the Rev. M. Braithwaite read an excellent paper on "public worship" with special reference to praise. The meeting was also addressed by B. Riley, Esq., whose observations were especially directed to his fellow church-members, urging them to increased diligence in every department of their Christian work, and to deep sympathy with their pastor. The Rev. Mr. Hadden, of Market Bosworth, also addressed the meeting, congratulating them upon the success which had attended the four years of Mr. Drakeford's ministry. After a few words from the Rev. S. Drakeford, the meeting was brought to a close. On the following day a treat was given to the school children, upwards of 200, belonging to the same place of worship, with the members of the choir, in the same place.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, THWAITE, YORKSHIRE.—On Friday, the 26th ult., the first stone of a new Congregational chapel was laid in the village of Thwaite, Swaledale, Yorkshire, and the whole population of the district kept holiday in honour of the event. At noon the miners, of whom there are many in the neighbourhood, might be seen emerging from the earth and proceeding from various directions along the sides of the hills to their homes, to put on their Sunday garb, preparatory to their taking part in the expected service; and all business on the farms and in the surrounding villages was suspended for the remainder of the day. About one o'clock several hundreds of the inhabitants of the dale, young and old, had assembled at Keld, which is romantically situated at the head of the valley; and, having formed themselves into a procession, they marched thence with banners flying and headed by the excellent brass temperance band belonging to G. Robinson, Esq., of Reeth, to the site of the proposed building, a distance of about two miles. Having reached the spot, where a large concourse of people who had come from the lower parts of the dale were awaiting the arrival of the procession, the Rev. J. Wilkinson, of Keld; gave out a hymn, and the Rev. James Hughes Morgan, of Leeds, offered prayer. Then William Henry Conyers, Esq., of Leeds, proceeded to lay the stone, associating with the ceremony of doing so a few appropriate and impressive remarks. He was followed by the Rev. William Thomas, of Leeds, who delivered a lucid and comprehensive address explanatory of the principles and aims of the Congregational denomination. The interesting service was brought to a close by singing a hymn, which was read out by the Rev. Mr. White, of Reeth, and by prayer, which was offered by the Rev. J. Baraclough, the superintendent Wesleyan preacher of the circuit. The assembly then separated, to meet again in a large tent erected in the middle of the village, where upwards of 500 persons took tea together. After tea, Richard C. Allen, Esq., of Hawes, was called upon to preside over the meeting, and very interesting and instructive speeches were delivered by the chairman and by the Rev. J. Wilkinson, of Keld; Rev. J. Baraclough (Wesleyan); Rev. M. White, of Reeth; Rev. A. C. Wood, of Hawes; G. Robinson, Esq., of Reeth; Mr. C. Kirton, of Thwaite; and the Revs. J. H. Morgan and Mr. Thomas, and George Scotson and W. H. Conyers, Esqs., of Leeds.

EMIGRATION.—A parliamentary return under this head shows that the numbers emigrating from the United Kingdom during the year 1860 were 128,469; for the year 1861 the number was 91,770; 121,214 for 1862, and 121,765 for 1863. The numbers that emigrated for the years 1815 to 1863 (first six months) were 1,234,566 to the North American colonies; 3,238,579 to the United States; 802,152 to the Australian colonies and New Zealand (from 1825 to 1863); and 105,599 to all other places, making a total of 5,380,836.

LANCASHIRE CENTRAL RELIEF FUND.—At the usual weekly meeting of the executive committee, on Monday, Mr. Commissioner Farnall reported that in the twenty-seven unions of the distressed districts there was a decrease of 5,464 persons in receipt of relief as compared with the previous week. The monthly meeting of the general committee was held immediately on the adjournment of the meeting of the executive committee. The Mayor of Manchester presided. Mr. Maclure read the monthly report, which said that the success of the efforts of district committees to reduce the charge of indigence has been furthered by the increase of out-door work, and the revival of the cotton trade, for the time being. Owing to these combined causes forty-seven local committees had been enabled to suspend their operations, and the whole number of persons dependent on the parochial rates and the relief funds in December, 1862, has been reduced nearly one-half. The number relieved in January, 1863, was 456,786, but the maximum pressure had been attained before Christmas, and was probably not far short of 500,000, so that as 256,230 were on June 30th in receipt of relief, nearly half the burthen of indigence had been removed.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday the Fisheries (Ireland) Bill—the object of which is to assimilate the system of fisheries to that in England and Scotland, and which has been so much discussed in the House of Commons—was read a second time after some debate; as were the Greenwich Hospital (Provision for Widows) Bill, and the Metropolitan Main Drainage Extension Bill. The Savings Banks Acts Amendment Bill, the Stipendiary Magistrates Bill, and several other minor bills, passed through committee. The Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Bill and the Metropolitan Turnpike-roads Act Amendment Bill, were read a third time and passed. The House then adjourned.

On Friday a short conversation took place on a motion made by Lord CLANRICARDE on Irish judicial statistics, in the course of which Lord BROUGHAM passed a high eulogium on the late Prince Consort for the assistance he had given to statistical knowledge. The motion was ultimately agreed to.

The Duke of SOMERSET, in reply to Lord Shrewsbury, stated the intentions of the Government in regard to the proposed new dock at Malta.

Their Lordships adjourned at ten minutes past seven o'clock.

On Monday the Duke of ARGYLL presented a petition from Sheffield, asking that the Government would give facilities for establishing a ship canal from Lake Erie to the Ottawa River, for the purpose of conveying grain through Canada, instead of the United States.

In reply to a question from Lord Lyveden, Lord GRANVILLE expressed his regret that up to the present time the people of Canada had not provided a sufficient militia force for their defence in case of war, and stated that it was impossible for this country to defend Canada effectively unless the colonists themselves aided in that object.

On the motion for going into committee on the Salmon Fisheries (Ireland) Bill, Lord CHELMSFORD moved that the petitioners against the bill be heard by counsel at the bar. Lord STANLEY of Alderley opposed the motion, which, after a long discussion, was negatived on a division, the numbers being, for the motion, 19; against it, 66. The House then went into committee on the bill, which, after a very long discussion and several divisions, passed through committee.

The orders of the day were then disposed of, and their Lordships adjourned at five minutes to nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

KITCHEN AND REFRESHMENT-ROOMS.

On Wednesday, the adjourned debate on the motion, "That the enlargement of the dining-room proposed by the committee on the kitchen and refreshment-rooms (House of Commons) should be carried into execution," was resumed by Sir DE LACY EVANS, who supported the motion. Sir P. O'BRIEN also supported the motion, and Lord HOTHAM opposed it, on the ground that if the enlargement took place the refreshment-rooms would cause a diminution in the space allotted to the courtyard and division lobbies; while he did not see that the public funds should be resorted to in order to assist in giving comfortable dinners to members of Parliament. Sir J. TRELAUNY objected decidedly to any expenditure of public money on the personal comforts of members. If gentlemen did not approve of the dinners provided let them lunch on a bun or a biscuit and go home to dinner. If members were encouraged to dine at the House the next thing that would be asked would be that they should have their washing done for them in some part of the House. Mr. BASS contended for a comfortable dinner, if a dinner was to be had at all. Mr. B. OSBORNE protested against expending a large sum, perhaps 20,000*l.*, on a dining-room, which would then be made so attractive to gentlemen who agreed with Mr. Bass as to their comforts that they would pass all their time there. He was of opinion that the proposition to create a cellar of first-class wines in the House was also offering an inducement to members to pass an undue portion of their time in a very unprofitable way. Mr. W. COWPER advised the withdrawal of the motion, and the postponement of the question till next session. The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIP.

The House then went into committee on the Partnership Law Amendment Bill. Mr. HUBBARD objected to the extension of the principle of limited liability to private partnership which the bill proposed, and moved that the chairman do leave the chair. Mr. CAVE supported the bill as an innocent application of the principle of limited liability. Mr. GOSCHEN was of opinion that unless it could be shown that the bill was against public policy, and would lead to fraudulent transactions, it was a proper extension of limited liability, which tended to remove some obstructions which existed to the freedom of contract in mercantile transactions. Mr. T. BARING opposed the measure, contending that there was no adequate means under it of ascertaining the extent of the credit of partners under limited liability. Mr. WEGUELIN thought a great public advantage to be gained by this bill, namely, to make credit obtainable on responsible capital, and the effect would be to limit and not to extend credit. Mr. M. GIBSON urged that the principle of the bill had been affirmed on the second reading. The bill had passed through a select committee. It now stood for the discussion

of the clauses, and this was not the time for debating the abstract principle of the measure.

After further debate, on a division the motion of Mr. Hubbard was negatived by 70 to 40. The clauses were then proceeded with. The bill passed through committee.

The Anchors and Chain Cables Bill was next taken in committee.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at ten minutes to six o'clock.

RAILWAY AND STEAM-BOAT COMPANIES.

On Thursday, a considerable time was taken up, in the early part of the sitting, with a discussion in reference to private bills. The Great Eastern Railway Company, and other railway companies, seek to obtain powers to own steamboats—the former proposing to run steamboats from Harwich to Rotterdam. This was stoutly opposed, and eventually the bills were ordered to be recommitted, with a view to the compliance with certain standing orders which had been neglected.

CIVIL SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES.

Mr. MARSH gave notice that he should, on an early day next session, move a resolution, that, in the opinion of that House, the civil service and miscellaneous estimates had been increasing, were increasing, and ought to be reduced. (A laugh, and "Hear, hear.")

FACTORY ACT.

Mr. FERRAND asked whether the Government intended to introduce any measure to place children employed in the pottery and paper-tube factories under the protection of the Factory Act; also, whether his attention had been drawn to the great destruction of human life for many years by the constant bursting of steam boilers, and, if so, whether he did not think that steam boilers ought to be placed under Government inspection.

Mr. BRUCE said it was not the intention of the Government to introduce any such measure as that referred to by the hon. member. The evidence and report of the Children's Employment Commission had been recently printed, but there had been no time yet for their proper consideration. They would be considered during the recess, and it would depend upon the result of further deliberation whether any measure founded on the report would be introduced. On the second question the hon. gentleman's reply was to the effect that steam boilers could not be brought under Government inspection.

THE LATE CHANCERY TRIAL.

In answer to Mr. H. Lewis, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, in reference to the case of the "Countess Della Seta v. Lord Vernon," heard before Vice-Chancellor Stuart, said that in hearing the case with closed doors, the Vice-Chancellor exercised an undoubted right of the Court of Chancery to hear cases in private which would affect injuriously innocent persons and wards of court, either with or without the application of counsel; and the Lord Chancellor had expressed his approval of the course taken by the Vice-Chancellor. A very erroneous and most calumnious statement of the circumstances having appeared in newspapers, the Vice-Chancellor might have treated that as a contempt of court; but having only observed on the circumstance in court, if he expressed himself warmly, he needed no vindication.

CUPOLA SHIPS.

In answer to Sir J. Hay, Lord C. PAGET said the "cupola" ships of Captain Coles being intended for the defence of harbours, it was not intended to fit them with masts.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In answer to Mr. Bazley, Sir C. WOOD said he hoped to be able to bring forward the Indian financial statement on Thursday (to-morrow).

PUBLIC SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

Mr. G. DUFF asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department when the commission which was now inquiring into the public schools was likely to report?

Mr. BRUCE said there was no immediate prospect of the report being before the House. It would, however, he expected, be ready before the beginning of next session.

BRAZIL.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD called attention to the present relations of this country with Brazil, and especially to the recent rupture of diplomatic intercourse with that Government. He characterised the retirement of the Minister for Brazil from the country as a protest by a weak State against a powerful one, on account of acts of oppression by the latter. This state of things was both politically and commercially important. Pointing to the probable effect of this circumstance on the public mind of Brazil in producing antagonism to British interests, he proceeded to discuss the mode in which her Majesty's Government had set about to make reprisals for the alleged outrage on the crew of the ship Prince of Wales, and argued that the course they pursued was in direct contravention to the principle proposed by England at the conference at Paris, that in cases of differences between nations recourse should be had to arbitration before resorting to arms. Although at length arbitration was assented to, it was limited to the amount of compensation demanded, and involved the admission of the principle that compensation was to be made. Reprisals were begun before Mr. Christie informed the Brazilian Government that that course would be taken, and it was only after that that he was authorised to accept arbitration. It was conduct like that of which her Majesty's Government had expressed their entire approval, and had thereby implicated themselves in the transactions.

Mr. LAYARD contended that when a British ship was plundered, its crew murdered on a foreign coast,

and the authorities of that country connived at such proceedings, it was the duty of her Majesty's Government to interfere and obtain reparation. The hon. gentleman went with great minuteness into the facts connected with the wreck of the Prince of Wales, and proceeded to show that the South American States gave great trouble to the Foreign Office, as there was always some claim on the part of British subjects or others on some one or the other of those States; and in the case of Brazil this was not the first instance of the kind. As a general rule these matters were not treated by her Majesty's Government with a high hand, and if Brazil had pursued a conciliatory course no strong steps would have been taken. The principle that was asserted by her Majesty's Government was that in such a case the Brazilian Government was responsible for the acts of its own official authorities—and this was not accepted by them. As regarded the amount of compensation, her Majesty's Government only submitted the estimate of the owners of the Prince of Wales to the Brazilian Government, and asked them on investigation to ascertain what was fair; but the Brazilian Government refused, and threw the responsibility on her Majesty's Government of fixing the amount. He denied that no information was given to the Brazilian Government of the intention to make reprisals, for it distinctly appeared from the despatches that that was carefully done, while the reprisals were made by the British admiral in the way least calculated to give offence. He sincerely wished that good relations might be re-established between this country and Brazil, but nothing was so likely to prevent that result as the course taken on this question by an Opposition, which, if it had been placed in the same position as her Majesty's Government, would have pursued exactly the same course as her Majesty's Government had adopted.

Sir H. CAIRNS, while admitting that the conduct of the Brazilian Government afforded ground of complaint against them, was of opinion that the negotiations and correspondence were carried on by her Majesty's Government in a manner which could lead to nothing but the rupture which had taken place. On the question of compensation, he urged that if national honour was estimated by money, it was necessary that the compensation demanded should be carefully and accurately adjusted.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL entered into a full examination of the circumstances on which our dispute with Brazil took place, and defended the course of her Majesty's Government, step by step.

Mr. Henley, Mr. Monckton Milnes, and Mr. Bramley-Moore having spoken, the subject dropped.

THE LICENSING SYSTEM.

Mr. LAWSON moved a resolution to the effect that the laws under which licenses are granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors are eminently unsatisfactory and deficient in power to protect the public, and therefore require immediate alteration.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated his objections to acceding to the motion, which were chiefly founded on the disadvantage of pledging the House to abstract resolutions.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER said he should vote for the motion although he did not agree in the special views of his hon. friend. But there was a general opinion that the licensing system was in an unsatisfactory state. There were three kind of licenses—the spirit license, the beer license, and the wine license. The present licensing system had been condemned by the country, but as nothing could be done this session, he hoped his hon. friend would not press his motion to a division.

A brief discussion followed; and on a division the resolution was negatived by 87 to 21.

NATIONAL GALLERY PICTURES.

Mr. C. BENTINCK called attention to a recent purchase by the trustees of the National Gallery of a picture at a large price, which was attributed to Giovanni Bellini, but which was in a very bad state, and was not by that master, and asked Lord Palmerston whether it was not desirable to discontinue the practice of acquiring, at a high price, pictures which are not authentic works of the masters to whom they are attributed, and which are in a damaged condition.

Mr. PEEL said that there was no doubt that the picture was painted in the time of Bellini, was a good picture, and illustrated that period of art, and therefore would be worthy of purchase, even if it was not, as it was believed by the best judges to be, a genuine work of the master.

The Fortifications Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the order for the consideration of the Union Relief Aid Act Continuance Bill, Mr. CHILDERS moved the insertion of the following clause:—

That so much of the sixty-second section of the act of the fourth and fifth William IV., chapter 76, as provides that the aggregate amount of money expended in any one year in and about the emigration of poor persons having settlements in any parish shall not exceed one-half the average yearly poor-rate raised in the parish during the seven preceding years, shall be suspended during the continuance of this act.

Mr. VILLIERS opposed the clause, which was supported by Mr. FERRAND. The clause, after some discussion, was withdrawn, and the bill as amended was agreed to.

In committee of the whole House, a resolution was passed on which to found a bill authorising the Government to assist with their guarantee the colony of New Zealand in raising a loan of 500,000*l*.

The Nuisances Removal Act (1855) Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed. The second reading of the Statute Law Revision Bill was carried by 45 votes for to 16 against. The Poisoned Grain Prohibition Bill passed through committee.

The House was counted out at twenty minutes to four o'clock.

CIVIL SERVICE COMPETITION.

On Friday, on the order for going into a committee of supply, Mr. HENNESSY called attention to the working of the system of competition for appointments in the civil service, contending that the movement was retrograde; that the public had been deluded, and that the patronage of the Government had increased. He moved an address to her Majesty in favour of open competition for the junior appointments in the civil service.

Mr. B. COCHRANE, who had given notice of an amendment to leave out "open competition," and insert "an approved test examination"—an amendment which could not be moved in point of form—argued that the services, if they had not deteriorated under the competitive system, had not improved, and that a severe test examination afforded a better guarantee for competency in candidates.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER disputed the accuracy of the data from which Mr. Hennessy had drawn his conclusions, and showed that, on the whole, the system was in a state of progress, and not of retrogression. In reply to Mr. Cochrane, he stated his opinion to be that the competitive system furnished the best means of contending against the evils of a system of test examination.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Maguire, Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Milnes.

Lord PALMERSTON observed that Mr. Hennessy had overlooked the fact that those who were entrusted with the appointment to offices were responsible to the Crown and the country for the selection of duly qualified persons, and the present system, combining a test examination with competition, afforded the best security for the choice of proper persons for the public service, and he felt assured that it worked well.

After some remarks by Mr. HENLEY and Mr. GRIFFITH, the House divided, when Mr. Hennessy's motion was negatived by 118 to 37.

STREET MUSIC.

Mr. BASS called attention to the annoyance suffered from street music in the metropolis, bands playing, he said, in many parts, from early morning till late at night, converting the West-end of London into a garden of discord. No one knew the law on the subject, and it was desirable that it should be made more definite. Some observations were made by Lord Fermoy, Mr. C. Bentinck, and Mr. Malins. Mr. BRUCE observed that Mr. Bass had not suggested any remedy. The present law could only be made more stringent by prohibiting all street music, or by compelling its removal from a particular house, which would not cure the evil complained of.

IRISH LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Mr. BLAKE called attention to the defects in the moral treatment of insanity in the great majority of Irish district lunatic asylums, and asked whether the Executive Government of Ireland intended taking any and what steps to render those institutions less irksome to the patients and more conducive to their recovery. Sir R. PEEL, in reply, indicated the improvements already made in the asylums (some of which, he said, were working admirably), and the further improvements meditated in the institutions.

THE GIBRALTAR.

Lord R. CECIL asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he is prepared to propose the grant of any compensation to Captain Blakeley for the loss occasioned to him by the detention, without cause, of the vessel Gibraltar; and whether he will lay upon the table the depositions or informations upon which the Government acted in that case. He gave some particulars of the case, and of the injury sustained by Captain Blakeley and by British trade generally, through the erroneous act (as he contended) of the Government.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought Lord R. Cecil had made a mistake in putting to him questions which appertained to the Foreign Office. He had, he said, no official knowledge of any wrong suffered by Captain Blakeley, and could only say it was an unusual course to produce the depositions or informations in such cases. He defended the conduct of the Government in relation to this case and to that of the Alexandra, and repudiated the charges made against them by Lord R. Cecil.

CASE OF MR. ANSTEY.

Colonel DUNNE called attention to the case of Mr. Anstey, late Attorney-General at Hong-Kong, and asked what reparation had been made to him for the injustice acknowledged to have been done to him by the authorities in that colony.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE, observing that the dismissal of Mr. Anstey was the act of the late Administration, said the reasons for that act extended far beyond the transactions referred to by Colonel Dunne, who had put the case upon too narrow an issue. Mr. Anstey had shown a violence of temper and a want of discretion and judgment which unfitted him for being the confidential legal adviser of the Governor, and the Duke of Newcastle had declined to reopen the question and to reverse the decision of his predecessor. Mr. Anstey, he said, had no claim whatever to compensation or reparation from the Government.

SPANISH PROTESTANTS.

Mr. G. DUFF, in asking for papers relating to the case of Matamoros and the Spaniards lately sentenced to banishment on account of their religious opinions, introduced the application by some remarks upon the case.

Sir G. BOWYER gave a few particulars of the history of Matamoros, and of the constitutional law of Spain. The Spaniards, he observed, were thoroughly satisfied with their laws and their religion, and did not want to be disturbed in either by any foreign interference. He then referred to a statement which

had been made by Lord Palmerston as to certain observations in a sermon preached at Rome, and, upon the authority of the preacher himself and of many respectable persons present at the sermon, he denied that those observations or any political allusions were made therein.

Mr. MONSELL said that this was a question of extreme delicacy, because we were dealing, not with the Spanish Government, but with the involved prejudices of the Spanish people—prejudices which we could easily understand when we remembered that Catholic emancipation, though advocated by the most eminent men of the day, was long prevented by the public voice, and saw that from all England or Scotland but one Roman Catholic, the noble lord the member for Arundel, was sent to that House. He could only desire that those persons in Spain who wished to continue these laws would come over to Ireland and see the working of a totally opposite principle. The best means for the spread of the Catholic Church was for that Church to trust as little as possible to privileges and to maintain everywhere the cause of religious liberty. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that Spain would cease to be the one exception to all the other Catholic countries of Europe, and he believed of the world, in having laws which were directly opposed to the first principles of religious liberty. (Hear, hear.)

Lord PALMERSTON observed that, owing to their geographical position, the Spaniards had not much intercourse with other countries; but he still hoped that they were coming round to more enlightened views. At the same time their laws remained, and though the Spanish Government were anxious that they should be administered with indulgence, public opinion had its force. In the case referred to, the Queen of Spain had exercised her prerogative of pardon, and had remitted the sentence, upon the condition of the persons convicted quitting the country. With regard to the sermon alluded to by Sir G. Bowyer, he (Lord Palmerston) had told him at the time that he had read the statement in a newspaper and could not vouch for its accuracy. But he also had had a letter from Italy (which he read), and, although it did not say that the sermon contained the expressions mentioned in the newspaper, it showed that the sermon had a strong political bearing, and reproached the emigration with the course it was then pursuing.

With respect to whether the Neapolitan ex-King has really been sending brigands into the Neapolitan territory, that such is the fact nobody can doubt who has any knowledge of the subject. We know very well that at Rome brigands are sometimes passed in review. [Sir G. Bowyer: "Not brigands."] Well, people will differ as to names. Suppose we call them loyal subjects. (A laugh.) But, by whatever name you designate them, certain it is that they go into Neapolitan territory and there perform operations which make their fellow subjects very little pleased with their presence. (A laugh.) [Sir G. Bowyer: "No, no!"] They take every possible liberty with everybody. They put people to death. They burn houses, and do all sorts of things. [Sir G. Bowyer: "No, no!"] (Laughter.) I believe that the French garrison are now taking steps to put a stop to these proceedings. (Hear, hear.) They have arrested several of the principal leaders of these "loyal subjects" (a laugh), and I trust that the rendezvous which we understand was established at Marseilles for the purpose of collecting people for such errands, will also be put an end to. Whether Father Cucchi reproaches the King of Naples or not, and whether the King of Naples is or is not moved by the advice given him, I am quite satisfied that the military power exercised at Rome by the French garrison will put a stop to these incursions from the Roman into the Neapolitan territories. I do not mean to say that there is not still in the mountainous and forest districts in Naples a population with those lawless habits of brigandage which were grafted into them by the Government of the Bourbons. No doubt "the evil men do lives after them" (a laugh), and those habits which were allowed to take root in former times cannot be at once eradicated. I believe, however, that they are now becoming controlled, and I trust in due time to see the territory of Naples restored to that state of order and tranquillity which I am sure everybody must desire should prevail. (Cheers.)

Sir G. BOWYER: Can the noble lord tell us who is the writer of the letter which he read?

Lord PALMERSTON: The hon. and learned gentleman may take it for what it is worth. I stated that it was a genuine letter.

Sir G. BOWYER: Yes, we may take it for what an anonymous letter is worth. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

THE PANAMA ROUTE.

Sir S. NORTHGOTE called attention to the proposals which had been made for the establishment of a route to Australia by way of Panama, and asked the Government to state their intentions on the subject.

Mr. PEEL explained the views and intentions of the Government upon the subject. The Governments of New Zealand and New South Wales had voted 80,000*l*. to establish a monthly mail by that route, but those colonies did not offer to undertake the condition of paying one-half of the expense, which was a condition imposed on the Australian colonies with respect to the Suez route. No engagement had been made with these two colonies to establish this second route, which was less favourable by 3,000 miles for communication with Melbourne and the other principal Australian colonies than that by Suez. The Government had not considered that they should be justified in undertaking the necessary share of the expense of establishing the Panama route. The Peninsular and Oriental Company had recently offered to double the communication between Australia and Ceylon for an additional sum of 50,000*l*., which he (Mr. Peel) held to be a reasonable offer; but the colonies, of course, would have to be consulted on the subject.

Mr. CHILDERS recommended the Government not

to be too hasty in adopting such a step as to increase the rate of postage between this country and Australia.

Mr. BENTINCK protested against the large sum proposed to be voted to facilitate the transmission of letters in order to save the pockets of the great mercantile community of this country in their transactions with other countries, which he regarded as an injustice inflicted upon other classes.

After some observations by Mr. W. WILLIAMS and Mr. HENLEY, the House went into a committee of supply upon the Post-office Packet Service Estimate, which, after being a long time under discussion, was ultimately agreed to.

In a committee of ways and means certain resolutions were agreed to.

The Union Relief Aid Acts Continuance Bill, the Companies (Clauses) Bill, and the Turnpike Trusts Arrangements Bill were read a third time and passed.

Other bills, including the Indemnity Bill, were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

On Monday, the City Traffic Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed, after some discussion raised by Sir John Shelley. It was also resolved that the standing orders should be suspended in respect to the Great Eastern (Steamboats) Bill, which, after much discussion, was ordered for third reading by 121 to 50.

THE SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

Lord R. CECIL gave notice that early next session he would move a resolution that in the opinion of the House the mutilation of the reports of the inspectors of schools, by excluding from them statements of opinions adverse to the opinions of the Committee of Council, was a violation of the understanding under which those appointments had been sanctioned by Parliament, and tended to destroy the utility of the reports. (Hear, hear.)

THE IRISH CHURCH.

Mr. DILLWYN gave notice that early next session he should call the attention of the House to the subject of the Established Church in Ireland.

CHURCH-RATES RECOVERY BILL.

Lord A. CHURCHILL moved the discharge of the order for the second reading of this bill on Thursday, and gave notice that he should reintroduce it next session. The order was discharged, and the bill withdrawn.

POLAND.

Mr. HORSMAN then moved the following resolution:—

That the arrangements made with regard to Poland by the Treaty of Vienna have failed to secure the good government of Poland or the peace of Europe, and any further attempt to replace Poland under the conditions of that treaty must cause calamities to Poland and embarrassment and danger to Europe.

He began by expressing the feelings of perplexity and alarm with which he had read the papers laid before the House. Poland, he said, had been diplomatised to death. If the despatches of the Foreign Secretary had been written with a clear object in view, that of arriving at a settlement of the Polish question, that would be the only justification, to his mind, of this diplomacy; but if all the virtue and energy of the Cabinet were to be exhausted in discussion, and the Government were to say, "We have performed our duty, and can go no further," Parliament would be warranted in saying, "You have gone too far, and lighted a blaze in Europe which is beyond your power to extinguish." He then took up the Polish question at the period of the Treaty of Vienna, reading extracts from the despatches of Lord Castlereagh during the negotiations, and dwelling upon the warnings they contained and the apprehensions which it appeared were entertained by the Plenipotentiaries regarding the issue of the question, the Emperor of Russia having gained a point in the negotiations. He then passed to the insurrection of 1831, and contended that the attitude taken by the Emperor rendered the path of diplomacy from that time clear, affording a guide to the policy of this country. France and England sustained a defeat on that occasion; the Emperor of Russia repudiated his obligations to Europe, and made Poland a Russian province. Lord Palmerston, as the Minister of England, in fulfilment of what was the duty of this country, called upon the Emperor of Russia to redeem his pledge, but he was compelled to succumb, because England was not prepared for war, and he abstained from diplomatic action. The events of the present year were merely a repetition of those of 1831; and insurrection was caused by the same irregularities and cruelties on the part of Russia. The Government, however, had not pursued the same prudent course as in 1831. Was the course they had taken, he asked, English policy, or was it Ministerial levity? He examined the printed papers in order to discover the aim of the Cabinet and the key of its policy upon this question, and he inferred that the policy of the Government was changed from what it was in 1831. The condition of Russia, of Poland, and of the continent of Europe was different, and Russia had now quailed before the three combined Powers. What, however, was it proposed to do? Nothing more nor less than a complete settlement of the Polish difficulty by reviving the exploded hypocrisy of 1815. As a practical settlement of the question the six points would be laughed at by the Emperor of the French. But England made two additions—an armistice and a conference of the Powers. To everything proposed by England Russia had given an unqualified rejection. This reduced the question to the narrowest compass. The Poles were fighting for independence; the Cabinet were the instigators and advisers of the Poles; did they mean to give them

their nationality? Did they mean to apply to the Poles the principles they had applied to Italy? How could we, without violating the laws of justice and morality, without committing a fresh crime, deliver up the Poles once more into the hands of their oppressor? Poland for the Poles. Let us repair the wrongs of Poland by welcoming her into the brotherhood of nations. Then, could the restoration of Poland be accomplished without recourse to war? It depended upon whether Austria would give up Galicia. We had, however, raised the flame, and must meet the exigency wisely. Mr. Horsman quoted the language of Earl Russell to the effect that, "however much the honour and interests of England demand it, or the safety of Europe requires it, England will on no account draw the sword for Poland," and asked Lord Palmerston to repudiate these ignoble sentiments.

The administration of the noble lord has been of unexampled duration, of constantly accruing popularity, and of marked success. But history will ask, how was the world at large benefited by his career, and it is about to be furnished with the answer. Italy and Poland, twin nationalities, but new political creations, are called into young, fresh, ardent, and progressive being, to perpetuate and strengthen the fabric of disjointed Europe, and to give fresh guardians to its integrity. I hope the noble lord will show himself equal to this. Never had a Minister so long continued a success, promising so glorious a consummation. But the capital has not yet been placed upon this pillar. It depends upon the conduct of the noble lord and the events of the next few weeks whether it shall be crowned with a chaplet of laurel or a wreath of cypress. (Hear, hear.) It is evident that the task undertaken by the Government is to some extent hazardous, but there is no true-hearted Englishman who will not wish the noble lord success, and no lover of freedom who will not bless him for it. But if the advance is difficult, or even dangerous, to retreat now is absolute ruin. There is no middle course possible to the Government. The restoration of Poland, not as a matter of humanity and sentiment, but as a wise act of European policy, is about to become the great event of our day. Courage and success will bring honour to those by whom it is accomplished—faint-heartedness and failure now, I do not say will cover them with disgrace, but it will do more in the case of the noble lord, for it will reverse the judgment upon a life. Knowing, as we all do, the difficulties and responsibilities and the anxieties of the task they have undertaken, I feel bound to do my utmost to support them in it, by the assurance that, after a most careful and critical examination of these papers, I have been brought to the conclusion that the negotiations, taken as a whole, have been so conducted that, if our Ministers do not now abandon themselves, they ought not to be, and will not be, abandoned by Parliament or the country. (Cheers.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, on behalf of the Government, that, with one exception, he had no reason to complain of the spirit in which Mr. Horsman had discussed the question. There were parts of his speech, however, which did not cohere with others. The present position of the Emperor of Russia, he observed, had some claim upon our consideration, recollecting the nature of the inheritance to which he had succeeded, the great things he had achieved, and the success which had attended his wise efforts. He then proceeded to discuss the policy which it behoved the Government to pursue upon this question, and the argument of Mr. Horsman, which amounted to this—that their choice was between war and doing nothing. After disposing of the former alternative, he denounced the proposition that the Government should have remained idle, which, he said, would have been highly inexpedient, considering the state of feeling, not only in this country, but on the continent, and especially in France. He remarked upon the inference drawn by Mr. Horsman from a particular despatch of Lord Russell, as indicating a change in the policy of the Government, and as containing a menace of war; and he contended that such a conclusion could not be maintained. Mr. Horsman had argued that the Poles had been encouraged by hopes of aid from without, and that the British Government had kindled the flame; but he had adduced no proof of this allegation. As to the position in which matters now stood, Mr. Horsman had not sought for any declaration from the Government, and the present was not the moment when a development of our future policy would be expedient. As to the motion, which called for a solemn condemnation of the Treaty of Vienna—a motion which fell short of the opinions and language of the mover—he urged various reasons why it was not desirable that it should be adopted by the House.

Mr. HENNESSY, advertising to the interest taken in this question by the people of England, showed, from the petitions presented to the House, what they wanted. They declared that Russia had forfeited, by her gross and barbarous outrages upon the people of Poland, all right to the kingdom; that her conduct tended to disturb the peace of Europe, and that Poland was entitled to independence. The House was justified, therefore, in asking what were the intentions of the Government. He defended Austria, whose position, he observed, was a difficult one. There existed in Austria a strong feeling in favour of the Poles, even in the army. He believed that the Emperor of Austria himself was in favour of Poland; in fact, the whole of Europe participated in that feeling, and the Emperor of the French would gain an immense moral advantage by establishing the independence of Poland. He denied, and disproved by evidence, the assertion of Prince Gortchakoff that the Polish movement originated in foreign influence, and he showed the provocations which had driven the landholders and the moderate party to join the insurrection, which was aided and fostered, according to Russian witnesses, by the whole population. Poland had a national Govern-

ment, which preserved order, made laws, and levied taxes. He disapproved in like manner the denial of Prince Gortchakoff of the barbarities charged against the Russian troops. On the one hand, therefore, was found a National Government in Poland, supported by the whole population; on the other was found the Russian Government, openly ignoring legality.

Mr. KINGLAKE observed that one of the difficulties in the way of the Government was that the Polish authorities had no name. Mr. Horsman had, in his comments upon recent transactions, seemed to have laid it down that there must be no such thing as negotiations; that we must make up our minds at once, and act upon the determination. He did not accede to this view, and he thought that in the present case it was impossible that the Government could have acted otherwise than they had done. In other respects he dissented from the views and doctrines put forth by Mr. Horsman; and with regard to his suggestion that Austria should relinquish Galicia, he showed that the Galicians desired to remain under the rule of Austria. He thought the time was most inapt for the adoption of the proposed resolution.

Mr. PEACOCKE likewise hoped that the House would not agree to the motion.

The debate was continued by Sir F. Goldsmid, Mr. Newdegate, Lord H. Vane, and Mr. S. Beaumont.

Lord PALMERSTON said it appeared to him that the speech of Mr. Horsman was not consistent with itself or with his motion. He had told the House that there was no alternative between our remaining passive or insisting upon the establishment of Poland in its ancient state. If all the Powers of Europe were prepared to go to war to force Russia to relinquish her possession, this might be done; but it was clear that it could not be accomplished by persuasion. The only ground that could justify our remonstrance with Russia was the Treaty of Vienna; if that was abandoned, we should deliver the Poles, bound hand and foot, to Russia. He hoped, therefore, the House would not agree to the motion, or would press the Government to declare the course they should pursue. It would be their duty to communicate with the Governments of Austria and France.

Mr. HORSMAN, after a brief reply, withdrew his motion.

The reports of the committees of supply of ways and means were brought up and agreed to.

The House was then occupied for some time in considering the Lords' Amendments of the Telegraph Bill, and further amendments.

Several bills were read a third time and passed, and others were advanced a stage. The Appropriation Bill was brought in and read a first time.

The remaining business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

THE REVOLUTION IN MADAGASCAR.

The *Patriot* and *Edinburgh Witness* publish extracts from letters which contain further details relative to the revolution in Madagascar. The former has a kind of diary sent over to a friend in England by Mr. C. H. Stagg, who went out with the London Society's missionaries last year as superintendent of that station. Mr. Stagg's record of events is substantially the same as that given by Mr. Ellis, but being more free and detailed, throws some additional light on the strange event. It will be remembered that the revolution took place in the middle of May, but as early as March Mr. Stagg notices the commencement of the delusion or madness that led to it. Writing on the 20th of that month, he says:—

By the way, I have heard that some two days' journey from here there is a village of people all gone mad, and are acting monkey fashion more than any other. It is creating a little stir. I believe the King has sent for them. I don't know whether they will come, and perhaps after all it will turn out that only one or two are gone mad, for you know reports never lose anything by travelling.

Dr. Davidson (for some time Court Physician in Madagascar) thus describes the state of society and the characteristics of the new superstition in a letter to Dr. Burns Thomson, of Edinburgh:—

The late King appears to have given himself up to habits of intoxication ever since his coronation in September last, and latterly acted more like a drunken madman than the ruler of a kingdom. He and his courtiers were time-servers upon policy, siding with the Pagan inhabitants at one time, with the French Roman Catholics at another, and with the Protestant missionaries at another; and hoped, by exciting the jealousies and self-interests of the different classes, to monopolise all power in his own hands and that of his favourites. Justice was sold to the highest bidder, and matters gradually proceeded from bad to worse. At last the peculiar sickness to which reference has been already made broke out in March last. "News of this disease was," says Dr. Davidson, "carried to the King, who, not having much business to occupy his mind, was ready to listen to all such things. The sick people were named *Ramanenja*, and ran about out of doors, dancing, shaking their heads from side to side, generally carrying over their shoulders branches of green sugar-cane and other trees, and followed by friends singing and beating on drums. They pretended to have intercourse with Rana-valona (the late Queen), the first Radama, and his predecessor, Andriampoa-Mairana. These stories much excited Radama, who at bottom, like most weak men, was superstitious. At last this so-called disease got to the capital, and we saw on every side women running about frantically, with odd gestures, followed, as elsewhere, by singing, dancing, and playing. These *Ramanenja* disliked pigs and hats above all things, and insisted on every one who met them uncovering as they passed. They came with their messages from spirit-land to the

King; these messages were to denounce his support of Christianity, and telling him that his ancestors were offended by his conduct in this respect. He ordered all his subjects to uncover if they met in the streets any *Ramanenja*, and would have exacted the same from the English had it not been that they positively refused to do so. Whether these foolish exhibitions were secretly encouraged by the *mena maso* for their own ends I do not know for certain; but it was clear they did not discourage them, nor dissuade the King from noticing them. Many say that they were got up and kept going by these men, that they prompted their messages, and artfully contrived to influence the King's mind by working upon his superstitions. One of the King's children became unwell from a fever. The King, believing it to be the new disease, made him dance, and ordered some of his officers to follow him with music. The fact that the English refused to obey this absurd law in regard to lifting of hats was no doubt urged against them to their prejudice and that of Christianity. He evidently began to think the Christians disloyal.

The continual warnings which the King received of the consequences of his strange acts do not appear to have moved him. He was completely in the power of the *mena maso*, who plotted the murder of the Prime Minister, the commander-in-chief, several other high officers, the heads of the Christians, and even Mr. Ellis.

For several days before the introduction of the law (says Mr. Stagg), Mr. Ellis had laid at his door death stones, and other things indicative that his end was approaching; it was thought these were placed by the idol party, but the greater probability is, they were placed there under the direction of some of the *mena maso*. A few days passed without his feeling any fear on that account, till at last the Prime Minister and friends advised him to sleep at some other house, as evil-disposed people might attempt to set fire to his, and in the confusion he might be injured.

Dr. Davidson thus refers to the plot against the lives of the English:—

These intimations, although they came from various sources, and in more than one form, were only half believed; but on the same day that this deputation had waited on the King, the Prime Minister sent to inform Mr. Ellis that there existed a conspiracy to effect the destruction of a considerable number of native Christians, and that he had reason to fear Mr. Ellis was also marked. He advised him either to take refuge in his own house, or in mine, which was near to that of the Prime Minister, and in every way safer than Mr. Ellis's own house. At the same time he kindly sent me the most significant hint, in the present of a six-barrelled revolver. We sent word to all the English of the impending danger; and Mr. Ellis, who had invited two Englishmen who had just arrived in Antananarivo to dinner, got plates and provisions quickly conveyed to my house, and asked his guests to come there for dinner. The armed followers of the nobles assembled in large numbers in the capital, for the purpose of seizing hold of the *mena maso*. All the English now left their houses, and seeing the seriousness of the occasion, took up their abode with Dr. Davidson.

Subsequently, on the popular excitement increasing, all the missionaries went to the British consulate reluctantly, but deeming it wiser to be under the protection of the British flag. So says Mr. Stagg, who was one of the party, though the French consul, in his official report, intimates that the missionaries refused to go to the consulate, leaving it to be inferred that they were at the bottom of a conspiracy which assured their own safety. Dr. Davidson gives the following version of subsequent events:—

On Saturday morning, the 9th of May, the King being in the Stone House with fifteen *mena maso*, including Ramiketaha and Ramatavy, a messenger from the Prime Minister was sent to demand the King to deliver up the fifteen *mena maso* to them. The King replied, "During the reign of the twelve kings, if any man took refuge with the King, and received his protection, he was safe, and the people did not kill them, because they were with the King; why, then, do you ask for the *mena maso* who are in my house?" Rainivoninahitriony and the nobles answered, "The *mena maso* have taken away the things of the people. If two men have had a difference the one with the other, and taken the case before the *mena maso* for justice; and if the one give fifty dollars to the *mena maso*, and the other one hundred dollars, while the one who give fifty dollars was right, and the one who gave a hundred dollars was wrong, the one who gave the hundred dollars was successful, and the man who gave the fifty lost both his cause and his money; and these things made the people sorrowful, and that is the reason why we wish to kill them." But the King would not give them up. After he arrived in his palace, he asked, "Who is King—Radama or Rainivoninahitriony?" The latter answered, "Radama is King; but the nobles are grieved because things are not right." And Radama said, "If I am King, do not kill the *mena maso*, for I do not want them killed." On Saturday the soldiers continued on the plain of Andohalo, in the centre of the town, near to the house of Rainivoninahitriony, the Prime Minister, and about half-a-mile to the north of the palace. On Sunday Ramiketaha, who had formerly been a Christian, said to the King, "When this matter is at an end, and the kingdom again in your hands, then let the preachers and deacons of the churches be killed. Tell the English to go home, and if they will not do so kill them, and let all the Christians pay if they are rich, fifty dollars, but if poor and beautiful, we will take them to be our slaves." The King was glad at this saying, and danced with joy. It was also proposed to the King that if this happened, the Prime Minister and all his companions should be degraded, with which the King agreed. But the Prime Minister and the nobles had these sayings reported to them, and they were very angry, and ordered the soldiers to surround the palace, which they did; and Rainivoninahitriony and the nobles took up their place in the house of Rainemadravo, close beside the palace gate. On Monday morning he sent to the King, and said, "We have only cut down the branches, but the trunk remaineth unhurt. If you do not deliver up Ramiketaha and his companions, then we will come and destroy the gate of your palace, and take them by force." The King answered, "If you come here I will destroy you with my cannons,"—for he had several cannon loaded within the palace yard; but

his soldiers, being few in number, refused to fight, while one of them opened the gates, and a part of the soldiers entered into the palace yard. The nobles now sent to him to say, "Which do you now choose,—the nobles or the *mena maso*?" He answered, "The nobles; but you must put fetters upon the *mena maso*, upon their necks, upon their feet, and upon their arms, but you must not kill them." The nobles having consented to these conditions, the King gave them up. As he thus parted from his *mena maso*, Ramiketaha was observed to weep; but the King said to him, "Do not be sorrowful; perhaps if I am again strong as a king I will help you." They were bound with cords, their clothes taken from them, with the exception of a cloth round their loins, and led by soldiers to Analahely. This parting saying of Radama to his *mena maso* was told to the nobles, who feared that, if Radama remained King, they would not be safe. Two officers, therefore, accompanied by several soldiers, having gained admission to the palace, while the rest of the soldiers now entered the palace yard, said to the Queen Rabodo, "Go out"; and she was compelled to leave with all her servants, and was taken to the house called the Silver Palace. The King was thus left alone on Monday evening. Every weapon in the palace was also removed. The nobles now asked Rabodo to take the crown, which she promised to do. During the time between Monday evening and Tuesday morning the King had none to comfort him. His favourites were in chains—his soldiers had refused to fight for him—his very wife was taken from him. He knew and waited for his fate. Two officers entered the palace on Tuesday, attended by several soldiers. One of them knocked the King down by tripping him; then they strangled him with a cord, while he cried to his Ministers to save him. Some affirm that this took place immediately after the Queen was removed, and that no sooner was she dragged away than the King was killed. This done, other officers went to Analahely to kill the *mena maso*. Besides the *mena maso*, one or two others suffered death.

Radama had a second wife, respecting whom Dr. Davidson relates the following incidents:—

His second wife—the one who was really regarded as his rightful one—had been long attached to Christianity, and began to associate herself with the Christians. He demanded of her to give up praying—said he had no enemies but the Christians, and even struck her because she had dared to say that she loved Christ Jesus above Radama. For the same offence he also, and on the same day, struck Ramiketaka (one of the *mena maso*). Mary, for such is the name of his second wife, remained firm, and replied,—"I was once a poor slave-girl and carried firewood. I would rather become a slave again—nay, I would rather die, than give up praying. I wish to live with God after my body is dead." This affair between him and his favourite—Mary—soon got abroad, every one interpreting it as he liked. A proclamation was made, forbidding Christians breaking the heathen laws, entering into heathen places of worship, or mocking their gods and other things regarded by them as sacred, and forbidding the heathen from insulting the Christians, and commanding all to lift their hats to the *Ramanenja* and allowing these last-named to take their sugar-canes and other trees without payment. This law preceded in its enactment (the scene between Mary and Radama, above alluded to. Through the advice of Mary this last and most iniquitous part, sanctioning the plunder of sugar-canes and other trees and property, was rescinded; and while they were allowed to take by force these things, they had to pay at the rate of 1d. for every sugar-cane, and a fixed sum for other articles specified.

Mr. Stagg says that Radama and his Queen Rabodo had not lived together as husband and wife for years. The latter, now the Sovereign of Madagascar, is about forty years of age. After the revolution the English had an audience of the Queen, and presented each a dollar, the *hasana* customary on the accession of a new sovereign. Next day they were all assembled to hear some new laws read, which the Queen had agreed to upon accepting the throne.

They were somewhat as follows:—Perfect liberty was given to the Christians and all other religious bodies—they were not to interfere with each other; the Christians might build churches on any part except Ambobimanga, which means Blue Village, it being a sacred city, and the burial-place of the late Queen; no Christian places of worship will be allowed to be built there, but in the immediate neighbourhood they may be built, and also Christians may reside at Ambobimanga and worship outside the town. It is a large place, and contains, I should think, from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants. In other respects the new law gives us perfect liberty, which is all that could be desired. People are to live at peace with each other; the good will be protected, the evil-doers will be punished. We returned thanks to the Queen and her advisers for these new laws, and above all for giving us, as Christian missionaries, protection and permission. Now I must close my record of past and passing events. One might conjecture and must reflect, but if we judge from the world without, we feel that in a few hours to all appearance it will be as if nought had happened. I have no fears, and never had, respecting personal safety; but I sincerely hope I may never see another revolution.

Respecting the death of the King, Mr. Stagg says—

Tuesday.—Very early we were startled with the news, which had not been told to the people, that the King had died from grief during the night. We could see by the expression of the countenance of the messenger and the language he used, that it was not so, but that he had been killed. It is against their laws to stab or to shed the blood of royalty, therefore he must have been suffocated. I have heard since that the Queen was taken from him, and he was left quite alone; he must have known then his end was drawing nigh. I cannot justify the deed, but I believe the Government felt that, whilst he lived, they and the state and country would be in danger. I think if he had not been so obstinate in refusing to give up the prisoners his life would have been spared. We shall never know who killed the King; he is not supposed to have been killed, but they say he is gone. We must remember we are in a country which is only a few steps above barbarism. Nations are often shaken in a day, but it takes centuries to make a great nation. In some things they have been taking strides here, when it would have been wiser to have taken steps.

Writing ten days prior to the revolution, Mr. Stagg thus adverts to their religious prospects:—

I do not think the Christians or ourselves have any fear; I believe we have too strong a hold upon the people and country. A power is at work that never was so active before; the hundreds of years long gone by are the thousands of to-day. An order has just been issued, that all must remove their hats on pain of a fine of 30 dollars, of course excepting the *Vahaza*—which is ourselves. The Christians do not like removing their hats, but there is no alternative. They feel it is removing their hats to idolatry; I do not think they are far wrong. I would not have you think that this is assuming any political importance, or that it prevents our working; we go on working as if it were not. It is the best way; take much notice of anything, and it soon assumes an importance; act as if it did not influence you in the least, and the probability is it will soon die a natural death. I am happy to say the Christians are daily increasing in power and importance. The Catholics are also growing but slowly; they do not interfere with us, neither we with them. Their earnestness and zeal are commendable; but when you have said that of them, you cannot say more. They will never get the affections of the people, for as soon as they begin to think for themselves they say the crosses, chains, and other formalities of the Catholics are so much like their heathen customs, that it is only like stepping out of one door into another.

Dr. Davidson concludes his letter by stating that during the revolution precautions were taken for the safety of the English and French residents, and that the heads of the Christians, and Mary, the second wife of Radama, took shelter with the Prime Minister.

THE VOLUNTEERS AT WIMBLEDON.

Friday was the last day of the Wimbledon competition, and not the least interesting. Among other features of attraction were the concluding shots for the decision of the match between the English and Scotch marksmen. Every shot was watched by a host of eager spectators; every hit called forth rounds of applause, while the few misses or indifferent shots produced almost as much dismay as if they had hit the lookers-on. At last, after a gallantly-contested struggle, fortune declared in favour of the English, who won the match by 83 points. At night there was another gathering round the Camp Fire.

The proceedings of the Wimbledon meeting were brought to a close on Saturday evening, with a general review of the metropolitan and other corps by the Duke of Cambridge. A very large company assembled to witness the scene. The volunteer regiments continued arriving till after six p.m., and the manoeuvres began about seven. The force in the aggregate was variously estimated at from 7,000 to 10,000 men. It was divided into eight brigades, the strength of which was equalised as far as possible. The sham fight then took place, and the manoeuvres of the volunteers excited much admiration. The programme was decidedly shortened, owing to the lateness of the hour. The defending force was driven back upon the Grand Stand much more rapidly than British troops ought to yield ground; and when it arrived sufficiently near for the purposes of a march past a general fraternisation ensued. About eight o'clock the Commander-in-Chief, with a brilliant staff, took up his position at the saluting base, and the proceedings of the day closed with the march past of all the corps on the ground.

On Monday the distribution of prizes won in the great national competition at Wimbledon during the two past weeks took place at the Crystal Palace. There was a very large attendance of volunteers and their friends, the ladies being, as usual at military spectacles, largely in the ascendant. The ceremony took place in the central transept, which, with the galleries around it and the nave on either side for some distance, was crowded. A company of the London Rifle Brigade did duty as a guard of honour. The prizemen present (of whom there was scarcely more than a moiety) were called forward by Lord Elcho, and, having received their rewards from the hands of his Royal Highness, accompanied in conspicuous instances—as that of the Ross family, three of whom, the father and two sons, took nine of the principal prizes, and that of the Eton scholars who had won the Public Schools Prize—with some appropriate compliments.

The winners in the first stage of the Queen's Prize flowed over the platform in a continuous stream to receive the Association badges and bank-notes to which they were entitled—the Whitworth rifles they already possessed. Finally, there appeared Sergeant Roberts, of the 12th Salop, the volunteer whose name will be most prominently associated with the meeting of 1863. In his honour the band played, "See the conquering hero comes," and when he had been put in possession of 250*l.* and the gold medal of the Association, the muster-roll of fame was exhausted for this occasion.

Mr. Ross, sen., as captain of the unsuccessful Scotch in the international match, moved a vote of thanks to the Duke of Cambridge for presiding, seconded by Viscount Bury, captain of the successful English.

The Duke of Cambridge, after thanking the meeting for the vote, and making some complimentary remarks on the success of the meeting, noticed a number of prize-takers with whose names he was familiar on former occasions. He was told by Lord Elcho that the recent meeting at Wimbledon had been a great success as regarded the competition and the excellence of the shooting, and he believed equally so in regard to all the arrangements, but that financially it had not been so prosperous as he could have wished. He trusted that the public interest in the movement

would be kept up and increased, and that when they again met next year there would be no doubt or question as to the usefulness, the permanency, and the extended influence of the National Rifle Association. He concluded by thanking Lord Elcho and the council for their care and attention in carrying out the objects of the association.

His Royal Highness then retired, and the proceedings terminated.

The major part of the assembly then adjourned to the grounds, where, though the grass wears a thirsty look, the flowers have never been in more magnificent bloom. A series of athletic sports and pastimes was commenced upon the cricket-ground, the competition being restricted to Volunteers in uniform or competitors for the rifle prizes at Wimbledon.

ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN, REEDHAM, NEAR CROYDON.

An interesting episode in the proceedings connected with the visit of the Prince of Wales to the neighbourhood of Croydon, for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools at Russell-hill, occurred on Saturday week, in which the children of the Fatherless Asylum at Reedham took a prominent part.

On Saturday week H. Harvey, Esq., the sub-treasurer, and the Rev. T. W. Aveling, the hon. sec., together with the Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A., as the representative of his late father, the Rev. Dr. Reed, the venerated founder of the asylum; Dr. Rose, the senior honorary physician; Messrs. Bidmead, Jolly, F. Clarke, G. Tyler, and R. Pittman, members of the board, and other gentlemen interested in the charity, assembled for the purpose of meeting his Royal Highness, according to appointment. A large covered platform had been erected near to the Caterham Junction Station, at the foot of the ascent to Russell-hill, adorned with flags, and with the Royal standard floating in front. Here the children, to the number of 190, were placed, all wearing rosettes of the English and Danish colours, and attended by the matron, masters, mistresses, and nurses of the establishment. It had been arranged that the Prince's little orphan protégé (A. J. W. Jones) should hand to his patron the address that had been prepared for presentation.

After the proceedings connected with the laying of the foundation-stone at Russell-hill were over, the Prince with his attendants drove up to the platform, and the Rev. T. W. Aveling, the clerical secretary, advanced to the carriage, holding little Jones by the hand, and addressing the Prince, said:—

I have the honour to present to your Royal Highness the orphan child who has the privilege of enjoying your patronage in connexion with the Asylum for Fatherless Children. All the inmates of that establishment are assembled here to-day. The youngest, bereft of both father and mother, is in the arms of the matron, and the eldest of either sex is standing by her side, rejoicing to have the honour of greeting your Royal Highness on the occasion of your visit to this neighbourhood. It was believed that it would prove agreeable to your Royal Highness that the address of the managers of this charity should be handed to you by your own little orphan protégé, who has now the pleasure to present it.

The child then placed the following address in the hands of the Prince:—

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
K.G., &c., &c.

May it please your Royal Highness,—

We, the officers and managers of the Asylum for Fatherless Children, which has the honour of enjoying the patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and of which your Royal Highness is a life president, desire, on the occasion of your visit to the neighbourhood of the asylum, to officiate at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a kindred institution, to offer to you our cordial and respectful greeting.

We rejoice, in common with all the subjects of this empire, to witness the earnest and gratifying interest which your Royal Highness has displayed in some of the great philanthropic movements which distinguish the present era of the world's history, and reflect so bright a lustre on this country; and, especially that on the present occasion of your Royal Highness's visit to this locality it is again to lend the sanction of your name and high station and influence to the cause of the bereaved and helpless orphan.

As the representatives of two hundred little fatherless ones, who to-day hail with delight the presence of your Royal Highness, and who within the walls of the asylum realise most of the comforts and advantages of home, we beg to tender to you our most grateful acknowledgments for the countenance and advantage which the institution enjoys in the patronage it is permitted to receive from the Royal family of these kingdoms.

In the deep sorrow endured through the irreparable loss of your august father, the Prince Consort, the managers and inmates of this asylum have sympathised. In the joy diffused through the nation by your Royal Highness's auspicious marriage with the Princess Alexandra they most heartily rejoice.

That the Great Father of the fatherless may long spare your Royal Highness to reap the golden harvest of a loyal nation's heartfelt wishes, and crown you and the Royal lady who makes the sunshine of your home with his choicest blessings, and prepare you for all the yet higher duties which the future may develop, is the prayer of your Royal Highness's

Most obedient and faithful servants.

The address was graciously received by the Prince, who, after handing it to Lieutenant-General Knollys, bowed courteously to the officers and managers, and, after acknowledging the cheers of the children, drove slowly away, the band of the boys of the asylum playing the national anthem.

Postscript.

Wednesday, July 22, 1863.

LATEST CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The *Moniteur* has not yet published the reply from Prince Gortchakoff upon the Polish question; but it is believed that the document will be immediately made public, and that the intentions of the French Government will be officially foreshadowed within a few days. *La France* had an article yesterday designed to allay all exaggeration or unnecessary alarm, the chief point on which it relied being the fact that there exists a complete understanding and unity of purpose between England, France, and Austria.

A telegram from Cracow states:—"The Poles, under Wierzbicki, gained a victory over the Russians at Labartow on the 15th. Grabowski, commanding an excellently-equipped detachment of 800 men, beat the Russians on the 18th at Bialobrzegi. Taczanowski had a successful encounter with the Russians on the 15th."

Arms are much wanted by the insurgents in all parts of Poland. Trantut has arrived from Lithuania, in the Palatinate of Rowien, in Volhynia, and has been joined there by several insurgent bands. Littich's corps of Polish horse has completely defeated a body of Cossacks at Kasowice, capturing their arms and horses and killing their commandant. The Grand Duke Constantine has dismissed the civilian members of the Inquisitorial Commission, and replaced them by military men.

The new organ of the National Government entirely repudiates the idea of peace being restored even by a full concession of all the six points.

In the Turin Chamber of Deputies yesterday the Income-tax Bill was passed by a majority of 130 against 70 votes.

The health of the King of the Belgians is so much restored that his Majesty was present yesterday at a solemn performance of the *Te Deum* in the church of St. Gudule, Brussels, to celebrate the anniversary of his accession to the throne.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords last evening, the Earl of DONOUGHMORE complained of a breach of privilege on the part of the publisher of the *Stockton and Hartlepool Mercury*. An article had appeared in that paper, charging his lordship with corrupt motives in the course he had taken in reference to the West Hartlepool Railway and Dock Company. This was the breach of privilege complained of. Earl GRANVILLE suggested that the paper was too insignificant to be noticed, and after some remarks from Lord REDESDALE, Lord DONOUGHMORE said he should take no further notice of the matter. Several bills were advanced a stage, and the Royal assent was given by commission to a large number of bills, after which their Lordships adjourned.

The House of Commons had a morning sitting, at which the Appropriation Bill was read a second time.

AUGMENTATION OF BENEFICES BILL.

The House went into committee on this bill.

Lord HOTHAM inquired whether under this bill the Lord Chancellor would be able to sell a vacant living. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said certainly not. That would be a simoniacal proceeding opposed to the law of the land.

On clause 3, Mr. LYALL asked whether any future Lord Chancellor was bound to carry out the act, or whether it was only permissive. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said the bill was quite permissive.

Mr. AYRTON said he had given notice of an amendment on clause 2, but would move it on the present clause. He regarded the bill as a measure for promoting the worst abuses of the Church of England, and for promoting simony in its most objectionable form. Nothing could be more unfortunate for the Church of England than that livings should be held in private hands and bestowed for private ends. He proposed to limit the right of purchase to persons interested in the parish, and moved an amendment to leave out "desirous of purchasing any of the said advowsons," and insert "being an owner or occupier of land in the parish to which any of the said advowsons relate, desirous of purchasing the advowson of the living of such parish." If the House adopted his amendment security would be taken that the livings would not fall into the hands of speculators and jobbers in advowsons.

Sir G. GREY said that the object of the bill was not so much to divest the Lord Chancellor of Church patronage which it was inconvenient to bestow, as to augment livings now under 200*l.* per annum—many far less than that amount, and which were a scandal to the Church. A great deal could be said for and against the sale of Church livings, but the right to sell that description of property existed by law; the sale would not be made under this bill for mere gain, and all the money would be returned to the Church and would increase the endowment of the livings sold. He must oppose the amendment, which would virtually defeat the operation of the bill and be injurious to the interests of the Church.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said the only object of the bill was to do that which had already been done under the Church-building Acts, namely, to transfer patronage in return for endowments.

Mr. HENLEY considered that the principle advocated by Mr. Ayrton was a sound one.

A very long discussion on the point ensued, and at length the committee divided—

For Mr. Ayrton's amendment... 17

Against it ... 45

Majority ... —28

The amendment having been lost, the clause was agreed to.

Clauses down to 30 were agreed to.

On clause 31, relating to the Secretary of Presentations, Mr. C. BENTINCK said the office was worth 400*l.* a year, and it was a mere sinecure. He had held the office himself when Lord St. Leonards was Chancellor. This clause provided for an increase of salary, and he moved, as an amendment, that it be struck out.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said the new bill would create a large amount of duty, and the increased amount of stipend would be merely temporary. All the bill did was to enable the Lord Chancellor to remunerate the secretary for any additional duty he might be called upon to perform.

The committee divided—

For the clause ... 24

Against it ... 37

Majority ... —13

The clause was then struck out.

Clause 32, directing that returns of sales, &c., shall be made to Parliament, was under discussion when

The hour of four o'clock having arrived, the sitting was suspended.

At the evening sitting, after some questions had been disposed of, Lord PALMERSTON stated, in reply to Mr. S. Fitzgerald, that representations had been made to the Federal Government in reference to bonds being required of British subjects at New York that goods shipped by them should not find their way to the Confederates. Such a requirement was not in accordance with the law of nations, and he had no doubt it would not be persisted in now that the matter was again brought before the Federal Government.

Mr. D. GRIFFITH moved a resolution to reduce the stamp on proxy voting-papers to a penny. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said if it could be shown that the proposed reduction would be satisfactory to joint-stock companies he would lower the duty. The motion was withdrawn.

Colonel SYKES called attention to the circumstances attending the death of Lieutenant Tinsling, in an attack on Showshing. He deprecated in strong terms the permission given to officers of her Majesty's service to take part in the war between the Taepings and the Imperialists in China. He moved for further papers. Lord C. PAGET said Lieutenant Tinsling had taken part in the attack simply as an amateur. He was a most meritorious officer. After a few words from Mr. WHITE the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. BERKELEY called attention to the grievances of a Mr. Bewicke, of Thripwood Hall, Northumberland, on whose goods a levy was made by the sheriff, persons of notoriously bad character being employed. A division was taken on a motion that Mr. Bewicke was entitled to compensation, which was negatived by 22 to 20.

JAPAN.

Mr. B. COCHRANE called attention to our present relations with Japan. Having traced the various events from the convention made by Admiral Stirling in 1854 to the treaty obtained by Lord Elgin in 1858, he contended that the treaties, owing to the peculiar government and state of the country of Japan, could not be carried out, and the result would be a war, entered upon by this country, entailing an immense expense.

Mr. LIDDELL followed in a similar sense.

Mr. LAYARD regretted the necessity which had arisen of demanding compensation from Japan; and he proceeded to show that the necessity was inevitable. He pointed out that Russia and America having obtained treaties with Japan, looking to the commercial spirit of this country, the Government would have been justly blamed if they had not obtained similar advantages for British merchants. He denied that the treaty was forced on the Japanese, a majority of whom were willing, and even anxious, to accept it. A number of murders and atrocities having been committed on Europeans, not merely Englishmen, by the Japanese, redress for such outrages was indispensable.

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved for a return of places of worship other than those of the Church of England, monasteries, &c. The motion in its present form was opposed by Sir G. GREY, and, after some discussion, was withdrawn.

Mr. PEEL moved that the mail contracts for the Cape of Good Hope by the Union Steamship Company to Brazil and the River Plate with the Royal Steam-packet Company, and to America from Galway by the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, be approved, which was agreed to.

Mr. PEEL obtained leave to bring in a bill to reduce the duty on rum in certain cases.

Certain bills were read a third time and passed, and others were adjourned.

The House adjourned at a quarter before one o'clock.

MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

Fresh up to this morning's market, the receipts of English wheat were on a limited scale. Both red and white qualities met a steady sale, and Monday's currency was well supported. With foreign wheat, the market was extensively supplied. The demand was by no means active for any description, yet no change took place in prices, compared with Monday. Floating cargoes of grain were in slow request, on former terms. The supply of barley was very moderate. The trade, however, ruled heavy, but without leading to any quotable change in prices.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1863.

SUMMARY.

THE Russian reply to Earl Russell's demands on behalf of Poland is clear and explicit. An armistice was the main point insisted on by the Three Powers, and that Prince Gortschakoff flatly refuses, for reasons which are at least specious. But the Russian Minister virtually denies that we have any right to demand the acceptance of the six points under the provision of the Treaty of 1815, and that if they were conceded, any practical result would follow. The insurgents want independence, not concessions. The two are irreconcilable. The great thing necessary in Poland, is "a conviction of the strength of the Government." When that is produced, ameliorations will be granted. Russia will not consent to a conference of the eight Powers who were parties to the treaty of 1815, on the six points, but is ready to deliberate with the courts of Austria and Russia as to the future Government of Poland. But, "in any case, the re-establishment of order is an indispensable condition which must precede any serious application of the measure destined for the pacification of the kingdom." This is substantially the drift of this skillfully-constructed and haughty despatch, and its general spirit repels further diplomatic negotiation.

Prince Gortschakoff's replies to France and Austria have not yet been published, but they are said to have produced great irritation in both Courts. According to the sanguine prediction of Mr. Horman, France is ready to act on behalf of Poland, with or without concert. If we may believe rumours from Paris, as well as the tone of semi-official journals, the Emperor was ready to follow the lead of the British Government to the extent of war with Russia, but is said to have exclaimed:—"I cannot and will not act unsupported." The effect of Lord Palmerston's explicit declaration in Monday evening's debate, that the British Government is not prepared to go to war, is already visible in the altered tone of the Paris press. The Emperor "will not," says *La France*, "give to a question of European interest the bearing of an individual demand." Pressure is still to be brought to bear upon Russia to stop the effusion of blood, but, as the National Government is as obstinate as its foes, there is now no doubt that the contest in Poland will be fought out to the bitter end—an end which, however deplorable, cannot be far distant.

The Commission appointed to inquire into the whole question of our system of secondary punishments and prison discipline have just made their report. Their general conclusions are as follows:—

1. That sentences of penal servitude should not in future be passed for shorter terms than seven years.
2. That the principle already recognised by the law, of subjecting reconvicted criminals to severer punishment, should be more fully acted on.
3. That convicts sentenced to penal servitude should be subjected, in the first place, to nine months' separate imprisonment, and then to labour on public works for the remainder of the term for which they are sentenced, but with the power of earning, by industry and good conduct, an abridgement of this part of their punishment.
4. That all male convicts, who are not disqualified for removal to a colony, should be sent to Western Australia during the latter part of their punishment.
5. That those who may be unfit to go there, but may earn an abridgement of their punishment, and who may consequently be discharged at home under license, should be placed under strict supervision till the expiration of the terms for which they were sentenced, and that the necessary powers should be given by law for rendering this supervision effectual.

The Report was not adopted unanimously—

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, Lord Naas, and Mr. Henley dissenting in some particulars from the conclusions of their brother Commissioners, and the first-named having drawn up an elaborate memorandum embodying his objections. The Report is in general a condemnation of the Jebb system, and a virtual recommendation of the Irish plan. In fact, the third proposal is, in principle, the system worked out by Captain Crofton. Better classification of criminals, reduced diet during separation, the mark system, voluntary emigration, enforcement of licenses, supervision of prison agency, all these are methods borrowed from Ireland. But the Commissioners, notwithstanding the unanimous protest of the other colonies, recommend an extension of transportation to Western Australia, though this proposal can hardly be carried out. The Report will furnish abundant food for criticism during the recess, and there will be ample opportunity of counteracting the manifest intention of the *Times* to make it subservient to its theory of increasing punishment, and ignoring the disciplinary training.

Some further light has been thrown upon the revolution in Madagascar by the publication of private letters from spectators of that strange event. The details we have given elsewhere do not on the whole tend to diminish anxiety for the future. Madagascar is yet a country of barbarism; the new Queen does not appear to be distinguished by any remarkable qualities; and it is to be feared that Christianity, though favoured by many high officials, especially the Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, has not yet leavened the local aristocracy. It is in the power of the French to do much mischief in the present distracted state of affairs, and it remains to be seen whether their will is equal to their opportunity.

The demonstrations—if they may be so termed—of the Metropolitan Board of Works call for some remark. On Saturday the Houses of Lords and Commons, and yesterday the members of the metropolitan vestries, visited the vast works connected with the drainage of London which are now being constructed under the direction of the Board. Those who saw them are never likely to forget the scenes which they witnessed at Crossepoint and Barking-creek. Tunnels in which a Balaklava charge might be made; reservoirs of acres in extent; culverts through which a regiment of foot might march, all lighted up with thousands of candles and scores of Chinese lanterns, reminded one of the Halls of Eblis and caverns of Aladdin. On the occasion of each of these demonstrations refreshments were provided for the visitors. Yesterday some fifteen hundred persons sat down to dine in the Barking reservoir. After the dinner the assembly was addressed by Mr. Thwaites, Mr. Bazalgette, and others. Mr. Thwaites' able presidency and straightforward Saxon eloquence procured for him an enthusiastic reception. Next year the system of drainage will be completed, and then London may boast of works compared with which, either for vastness or usefulness, the aqueducts of Rome sink into a child's toy.

The French expedition is pursuing its career of success in Mexico. Juarez having abandoned the capital, General Forey has entered it in triumph, and appears to have been well received by the population. There appears to be little doubt that he will succeed in extinguishing opposition, though he may find it less easy to deal with a harassing guerilla war. But the French General's difficulties will commence in earnest when he applies himself to the task of giving a stable Government to a country disorganised by chronic anarchy.

Upon the momentous news from America we have commented at length in a separate article.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

ON Saturday next the traditional whitebait dinner, which precedes by a few days the prorogation, will be eaten at Greenwich. It is high time that the Houses of Parliament ceased to sit, for their legislative labours are degenerating into a farce. The popular idea of our British House of Commons is rarely realised. Crowded benches and animated debates are the exception. The real business of legislation is carried on by a sprinkling of members, and the "intelligent foreigner" who "does" the House of Commons would find a visit at this period—if he is, indeed, now to be found in England—the most dreary and asporific of entertainments. We will suppose him to have been in the gallery last Thursday. He would have heard first a lengthened discussion on some private bills, involving the point whether the proposal to allow certain railways to establish steamboat companies, was not a question of public policy to be discussed at the time of public business, which was decided in the

affirmative. The multitude of interpellations which followed would give him a fair notion of the multifarious topics which are forced upon the attention of the Commons. He would then have listened till past midnight—always supposing that he resisted the potent influence of Morpheus—to the fourth debate of the Session on the Brazilian *imbroglio*, and would, no doubt, have been edified by the keen encounter between pertinacious Mr. Fitzgerald and fiery Mr. Layard—between the subtle Sir Hugh Cairns and the voluble Sir Roundell Palmer; and he could have scarcely refrained from the conclusion that it is very unpleasant for a weak nation like Brazil to be at issue with so strong a Power as Great Britain. "Rule Britannia" would have acquired in his eyes a new meaning. A four hours' sitting yet remained—four hours past midnight! Bills are pushed forward in dumb show. Even the Fortifications Bill passes *sub silentio*, and as for the Statute Law Revision Bill—the greatest legal measure of the Session—the Solicitor-General, who could have complacently occupied hours in expatiating on its merits, moved the second reading without a word, though it was quietly hinted that such a course was scarcely decorous. The all-sufficient reply was "it must be taken on trust," and a majority of 29 in a House of 60 members so decided. Then—it was now half-past two—the agricultural members insisted on pushing forward a little Bill for preventing the use of poisoned grain; but some friends of a Mr. Barber, who sells poisoned wheat which is said to kill mice, but leaves partridges uninjured, offered resistance, but left the House on a division—that unfortunate individual getting but one vote in his support out of 38. The assurance that young partridges would be safe for the coming shooting season wrung a cheer from the sporting members even at that late hour. Mr. Speaker is recalled at about four o'clock to find there are but seven members to be counted out! We can imagine the "intelligent foreigner" going to his bed or early breakfast perfectly bewildered at the funny legislation of the first constitutional state of the world.

Hon. members are using to the last their privilege of making amendments or putting questions on the motion for going into Committee of Supply. The astute Lord Palmerston no doubt regards it as a safety-valve for letting off Parliamentary steam. On Friday, Mr. Hennessy moved an address to her Majesty in favour of open competition for the junior appointments in the Civil Service, which provoked an interesting debate. It seems that there are some 105,000 berths, great and small, in the civil service of the country, which of course, place at the disposal of the Government a great amount of patronage annually. Ministers have always been jealous of the open-competition system, which tends to diminish their patronage, and they have offered a dogged resistance to many of the recommendations of the Civil Service Commissioners. At present, candidates are nominated to these offices by members of the Government, M.P.'s, country clergymen, magistrates, and others, but they have to undergo a competitive examination. Scarcely one half of those nominated pass through that ordeal. Imperfectly as the system is carried out, however, it has largely tended to diminish the patronage of the Government, as Mr. Brand could no doubt testify, and members of Parliament were never less open to occult influences than at the present time. The House is not, however, disposed at present to do away with the nomination system, and threw out Mr. Hennessy's motion by the decisive majority of 118 to 37 votes.

Mr. Bass, supported by Mr. C. Bentinck, then made his annual protest against street musicians, whom he described as "a set of foreigners hired by persons who made fortunes from their blowing their wind away"; but Lord Fermoy was ready with the retort that "if the bands were to be put down then they should also put down those great drays which passed through the streets laden with barrels of 'Bass's Pale Ale'—and which frightened their horses as they passed." Mr. Bass appealed to the Home Secretary to alter the law, but Sir G. Grey being ill at home, the amusing conversation came to nothing. The inscribing of houses inhabited by illustrious men with their names—the claim of the owners of the Gibraltar for damages—Mr. Anstey's grievances—and the case of the Spaniards lately sentenced to banishment on account of their religious opinions, engaged the attention of the score of members present for several hours, after the fashion of a snug debating club. *Apropos* of the last-named subject, Sir G. Bowyer and Lord Palmerston had a last pugilistic round in reference to Father Curci's celebrated speech. The Ultramontane Baronet seemed at first to be on the winning side, but the Premier parried his blows, and finally managed to make his antagonist look very foolish. Then came the *last* Supply vote of the Session—800,000*l.* to complete the sum

necessary for the mail-packet service. We need hardly say that the Churchward contract was once more revived, but on a hint from Lord Palmerston that the Session would have to be prolonged if there were further opposition, the malcontents were silenced, and the vote was agreed to amid cheers from the Ministerial members. The estimates being all passed, the Appropriation Bill is being hurried through the House.

Monday was to be a grand field-day in the House of Commons. All Europe may be said, without much hyperbole, to have been holding its breath till the issue of the adjourned debate on Poland was known. Indeed, we are expressly told that the Cabinet of Vienna had withheld the Russian reply till the issue of Mr. Horsman's motion was known. It will be observed that Mr. Hennessy has surrendered the lead on this question to the aspiring member for Stroud—the extreme religious views of the former having been found to be prejudicial to the cause he has so zealously advocated. With ambassadors and peers, as well as commoners, for his auditors, Mr. Horsman rose to move:—"That, in the opinion of this House, the arrangements made with regard to Poland by the Treaty of Vienna have failed to secure the good government of Poland or the peace of Europe; and any further attempt to replace Poland under the conditions of that treaty must cause calamities to Poland and embarrassment and danger to Europe." The speech—as a speech—was worthy of the occasion—calm, epigrammatic, specious, and at times eloquent. Mr. Horsman did not absolutely condemn the spirit in which our Government had acted, though Poland has been "diplomatized to death." He deprecated the revival of "the exploded hypocrisy of 1815." The Poles want not administrative reforms, they are in a death-struggle for independence. Poland for the Poles. "Let them recognise in Poland, as in Italy, an historic though fallen nation, purified by suffering, elevated to patriotism, taught by the past, aspiring to a new and brighter future." Cannot we help them without going to war? Yes, if Austria wills it. "If Austria will come forward now boldly, wisely, honourably, and offer restitution of Galicia, Prussia, on the same ground, must relinquish Posen, and the kingdom of Poland is established without a blow." But Mr. Horsman could not pretend to believe that Austria would make that sacrifice. France waited for England, but if England moved not France would go forward alone, invoking the elements of change, the passions of revolution, "and the wild cries of nationalities, and treaties, and Imperial missions may light a conflagration of which England must remain a passive spectator, because her Ministers have held the torch and laid the train. Who shall then answer the question that so troubled the mind of Baron Brunnow—who shall tell what form the map of Europe may assume?" Mr. Horsman, therefore, appealed from the Foreign Minister, who had declared for peace, to the Prime Minister, not yet committed either way; and the next few weeks would decide whether the pillar of his reputation "would be crowned with a chaplet of laurel or a wreath of cypress." The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a few sentences, dissolved Mr. Horsman's "gigantic vision" of a restored Poland—to realise which would require a European war—and ably exposed the false analogy between Italy and Poland. "War or nothing," was Mr. Horsman's policy. The Government preferred a course which had at least obtained from Russia a quasi-abandonment of the naked right of conquest which the Emperor Nicholas had asserted in 1831, and a quasi-recognition of treaty rights. Mr. Horsman met with little support—even Mr. Kinglake could not go along with his former brother in debate. England would not go to war from mere sympathy, and the Treaty of Vienna was the only ground we had for endeavouring to obtain justice for Poland. Lord Palmerston wound up the debate by stating that the Government had gone as far as public opinion and Parliament required. The demand that Poland should be constituted a separate Kingdom "could only be enforced by war, and successful war." "Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to take that course." The Government would strive, in conjunction with the other Powers, "to stop the sacrifice of life in this struggle, which it is so painful to witness, and which seems to be extending day by day and acquiring greater range than before." Only that morning the Russian reply had been received, and it would be their duty to deliberate on the answer which should be returned. Of Mr. Horsman's invidious appeal he took no notice. That right hon. gentleman, on the intimation that Ministers were deliberating, promptly withdrew his motion, and thus has ended the last debate—we would fain hope—on Poland this Session.

The Lords have been forwarding Bills during the week with the most exemplary taciturnity, and have always got through their work before the dinner-hour.

THE NORTHERN VICTORIES.

ANOTHER turn in the tide of American affairs, has, in a critical moment, changed the whole aspect of the ever-varying and gigantic civil contest. Vicksburg has surrendered, and General Lee has been defeated and driven back upon the Potomac. The first of these events appeared probable—the last was hardly expected even in Washington or New York. By the fall of Vicksburg, and that of Port Hudson, which is almost certain to follow, the Mississippi throughout its entire course will be in the hands of the Federals, and the hopes of the Confederacy to extend its dominion westward will be thereby extinguished. More immediate importance, however, attaches to the defeat of General Lee's army of invasion. We are not yet in possession of information down to a date late enough to warrant our drawing conclusions with certainty—but the sanguinary engagement of the third of July appears to have been the most decisive which has yet been fought between North and South, and the most likely to result in the not far off termination of the strife.

The success of General Lee at Chancellorsville on the 2nd and 3rd of May last seems to have inspired him, or the President whose policy he is carrying into effect, with the belief that the time had arrived when, by assuming the offensive, he could deal the Federal Government such a heavy blow as would virtually put the future under the control of the Confederates. With the utmost secrecy, with extraordinary energy, and with a daring worthy of a better cause, he made preparations for invading Maryland and Pennsylvania. He collected all the resources of men and munitions within his reach, and outwitting Hooker, advanced rapidly through the Shenandoah Valley, crossed the Potomac, pushed along the valley of the Cumberland, occupied Chambersburg, threatened Harrisburg, and appeared to have the option of capturing Baltimore, Philadelphia, or Washington at his will. Everything promised success; and yet he must have been perplexed by the seeming determination of General Hooker not to come hastily to close quarters with him. Whether he despised the remnant of the Army of the Potomac, greatly thinned by successive defeats, and by the return home of regiments whose term of service was up, or whether he made light of Hooker's generalship, or whether he deemed it expedient to risk some military reverses for the sake of political ends, he unquestionably proceeded with all the recklessness of a man who judged himself to be strong enough to govern the immediate course of the war. The supersession of Hooker by Meade in the face of the formidable difficulties with which the North was beset, would scarcely diminish his confidence in the effect of the audacious strategy upon which he had ventured. On this side of the Atlantic all who sympathised with the South were exultant—and they talked of the issue as unfalteringly as if no human power could avert it.

On the 28th of June, Hooker was removed, and General Meade took charge of the Army of the Potomac. Without the loss of an hour, the latter began to move towards his foe. Directing his cavalry under Pleasanton against the invader's right flank, midway between Gettysburg and the Susquehanna, he defeated Stuart and drove him back with serious loss upon Gettysburg, while, with the main body of his army, he rapidly marched upon the same place. General Lee felt that his position was becoming dangerous, and he hastily recalled and concentrated his scattered forces. On the 1st of July, Meade's vanguard, under Reynolds, came into conflict with Ewell's and Longstreet's divisions, and was forced back, after a bloody encounter, upon the main body. Choosing his position with great skill, the new general forced his antagonist to give him battle, or to forego all the advantages of his offensive strategy. The two armies met in their whole strength. The action was sustained with extraordinary fury on both sides. After a vigorous cannonade, Longstreet's corps was hurled against Meade's left centre, but was repulsed with great slaughter, and with a loss besides of 1,500 prisoners, effected by the timely use of two corps till then held in reserve. Just before nightfall, Ewell's division advanced upon Meade's centre, fought desperately, and were driven back in like manner. The next day, Lee concentrated the fire of 150 guns upon Meade's position, which were answered by the Federal artillery. For three hours the duel was maintained, at comparatively little loss to Meade's infantry, who lay upon the ground in a comparatively sheltered position. The Federal guns then began to withdraw for fresh ammunition and to make way for reserves. The movement seems to have been regarded by Lee as the result of panic, and he instantly pushed forward Ewell's corps across the hollow, and up the triangular slope on the plateau of which Meade had ranged his lines. Longstreet's corps followed Ewell's

in support. Up they went in solid columns of divisions with indescribable impetuosity, penetrated the first Federal line, and reached an open space between the third and fifth corps. But here they were met by the reserves with fixed bayonets, who drove them down the slope, and exposed them to a most withering fire. The carnage is said to have been terrible—Meade still held his position, and at night General Lee stole away, leaving his dead, wounded, and stragglers behind him, and, by the latest accounts, was being pursued by Pleasanton through the gap in the South Mountain to Hagerstown, towards the Potomac at Williamsford.

We must leave the discomfited Confederate General on his way to the Potomac, with Pleasanton's 12,000 cavalry and horse artillery close upon his rear, capturing prisoners, taking possession of wagon trains, and picking up everything necessarily abandoned in a rapid retreat. With the probability that another mail will have arrived before we go to press, it would be puerile to forecast the events which have long since followed this sanguinary engagement. We may, however, take note of two or three facts which appear to bode no good to General Lee. A force under General French, moving up the Potomac from Harper's Ferry, has destroyed the bridge at Williamsport, the river itself has been rendered unfordable, for the present, by recent heavy rains, and it seems likely that Lee will not be able to reach his own pontoon bridge higher up without first fighting for it. Sedgwick is pressing him with 25,000 fresh men. Meade, reinforced with 40,000 militia under Couch, was at Frederick city on the 5th. If with his force demoralised by the loss of not much less than 30,000 men he should yet escape into the Shenandoah valley, he will find General Dix on his communications northward of Richmond with from 40,000 to 50,000 men. His prospects, therefore, are anything but bright, and nothing short of a splendid victory on the northern side of the Potomac will enable him to escape the consequences of his invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania without ruinous disaster.

We look for the next news with the more anxiety because we believe that the Federals are fighting more than their own battle. No one can have observed the influence of past Confederate successes upon the tone of our domestic politics without being forced upon the conviction that the permanent triumph of the South would be the triumph of Toryism here, and of absolutism on the Continent. The belief that such must be the case has already awakened up unwonted hopes in the enemies of free institutions. They appear to have revelled in whatever tended to reflect dishonour upon popular Government. The State-Church, a narrow franchise, a preponderance of small constituencies, and the overweening pretensions of property when brought into competition with the rights of the people, have all been placed in a secure position by the successive miscarriages of the Federal Government. It was time, for our sakes, as well as for the sake of the Northern States, that the tide should turn. The establishment of a dominant and practically uncontrolled slave dominion on the continent of America would have been a calamity for mankind of which we, in this country, should have reaped our full share. We do hope that they who chose to appeal from the ballot-box to the sword before a single right which they claimed to possess had been touched, will not succeed in their wicked enterprise. We have no desire to witness their subjugation, but we earnestly trust that the lust of domination which urged them to found a confederacy of nations upon a system which made slavery its corner-stone will be utterly disappointed, and that is, will be eventually shut up within a territory too narrow to sustain its vitality, or to perpetuate its base designs.

ANOTHER NEW ZEALAND WAR.

THE New Zealand settlers, or rather the Government of that colony, are again at war with the Maories. A military escort, which was to assist in reinstating the settlers so long dispossessed of their holdings at Taranaki, and in repairing the road, was waylaid by the natives in ambush, and seven of them were killed. Governor Sir George Grey, who has done his utmost to avoid another rupture with the natives, has ordered the occupation of the district where the murders were committed. The confiscated land was to be given to young men who were willing to hold it "on a system of military tenure"—in other words, to act as a garrison.

Unfortunately the catastrophe at Tataraimaka does not stand alone. It was but the overt expression of the hostile feeling of the Maories, which must sooner or later have ended in war,

All Sir G. Grey's efforts, and, we may say, concessions, have failed to reconcile the King party, or to overcome the bitter animosities and suspicions engendered by the late unjust war. The warlike section of the Maories, headed by Wiremu Kingi, have got the ascendancy. At the time of the murders referred to, the fierce Waikatos had been persuaded to arm for the purpose of resisting the occupation of Taranaki, and the remonstrances of the Governor, and the influence of the missionaries, had been of no avail in thwarting their intentions. Several Europeans had been expelled from the settlement, including the agent of the Government, the tribes of the south were taking up arms, and arms and ammunition were being brought from the middle island. The word is said to have gone forth that "the European must be smitten." Sir George Grey himself is evidently prepared for war, and has sent a request to Lord Elgin at Calcutta for the aid of a European regiment and some Sikh troops to reinforce the small army under the command of General Cameron.

We deplore the failure of Sir G. Grey's persistent and conscientious efforts to reconcile the conflicting claims of the settlers and the natives in New Zealand. A war of races has commenced—the most serious of all wars—and curiously enough tidings of the outbreak of hostilities arrive at the very time when words of amity and good-will have been exchanged between Queen Victoria and the New Zealand chiefs in this country. It is doubtful, too, whether we can absolutely enforce the claim that the colonists should pay the expenses of the new campaign. They assert that the last war was begun not by them, but by Governor Browne, the Imperial representative. It is indeed true and officially established that the late Governor's proceedings against Wiremu Kingi were unjustifiable. His claim to the land from which he was dispossessed, and which led to his becoming an implacable enemy of British rule, is now proved to have been indefeasible, and to have been occupied by natives at the time. In short, the allegations contained in Archdeacon Hadfield's pamphlet, to which we called attention at the time, are now officially proved, and it is established that Governor Browne and his officials had recourse to hostilities without any adequate cause. To complicate matters still more, it is now stated that at the very moment when the Maories were killing the military escort, an official notification was being made that the colonial Government surrendered all claim to the block of land purchased from Te Teira, and one of the Ministers was on the spot making arrangements for the surrender of the land, and was obliged to flee for his life in consequence of the menacing attitude of the Waikatos.

It thus appears that a war commenced in injustice is likely to be renewed this time by the natives; and it is doubtful whether the cost of impending hostilities will not, after all, have to be defrayed by the mother country alone.

HATS OFF.

We beg to submit to our readers a curious problem, which we hope they may be more successful in resolving than we have been. What is the speciality in the relationship of a man to his hat which will account for the peculiar sense of humiliation which comes over him when, owing to some unexpected accident, the usual close connexion between them is suddenly broken off, and the hat takes an independent line of movement away from its owner? To be bareheaded at will is never felt to be ridiculous—oftener than not it is a way of showing politeness. What makes it so objectionable to be bareheaded against your will? What is there in a chase after your hat which should make it so powerfully provocative of merriment to lookers-on, and so mortifying to the chief actor in the sport? We never yet met with a man who did not enjoy, down to the lowermost depths of his being, the sight of a fellow-man in hot pursuit of his vagrant hat, nor with one whose philosophy was proof against the deep dislike of being himself engaged in that exciting pastime. How is it? Whence comes it? What is the secret of the insuppressible laughter in the one instance, and of the deep wound inflicted upon self-complacency in the other? The question strikes us as presenting as pretty a metaphysical puzzle as one is ever likely to pick up in the world of facts.

Some people have contended that you must look into the hat itself for a solution of the problem. They say that it is not every head which the loss of which is attended with this entire collapse of one's dignity. They suggest that there is in the hat, beyond all other articles of attire, an intrinsic ugliness, an inappropriateness, an emptiness of recommendatory qualities, which make it, apart from its proprietor, a singularly

insignificant object. They hint that its gyrations before the wind mimic the motions of a thing having life in itself, and that, as it revolves upon the edge of its crown or its brim, and turns towards you its interior ever varying from circle to ellipse, according to its course, it seems to be winking malicious fun at you, and to be taunting you with interrogations to the effect, "Don't you wish you may catch me?" We cannot give in to this imaginative theory. We admit, indeed, all that can be said against the modern hat, and have often wondered that invention has not substituted for it a covering for the head which besides answering its most obvious purpose of protecting one from the weather might also serve as an ornament. We concede, moreover, the presumption that a man in chase of his hat will feel additional annoyance from the fact that the object of his pursuit is intrinsically so unworthy of the exertion. But we must withhold our assent to the position that the shape or character of the article fairly accounts for the humbled state of feeling with which men run after it, as one incapable of satisfying all the conditions of the problem.

And yet it is astonishing what an amount of mortification men will sometimes experience at any sudden and involuntary, even though it should be but temporary, dissolution of the connexion between the hat and the head. We have seen grave and philosophic men irritated almost to desperation when, wedged close in an expectant crowd, they have undergone the cruelty of the practical joke which those who wear no hats are so forward to inflict upon others, and when, incapable of moving themselves an inch, they have felt their hats tilted by neighbouring but not neighbourly fingers from off their heads, and have seen them bobbing about from spot to spot above the mob, as if in frantic but vain search of their rightful owners. We remember once a procession of a deputation to Downing-street about midday in the month of February, when wind and wet overhead, and dirt and slush underfoot, forbade any but men in earnest from prosecuting an outdoor errand if they could possibly avoid it. On this occasion, however, great principles were believed by the members of the deputation to be at stake, and they were appropriately serious. As they crossed a tolerably wide road on their way from Palace-yard to the Foreign Office, a ruthless gust of wind, fresh from the river, caught the new hat of an elderly gentleman, a member of Parliament, dashed it into the road, and swirled it triumphantly before the greyheaded veteran until it was safely deposited in a semi-fluid bed of mud which the road-sweepers had previously prepared for it. The expression of disgust, humiliation, and dismay, with which that unfortunate legislator picked the vagabond truant out of the slush, and of perplexity as to what he should do with it when he had got it, has fastened itself for ever on our memory. We once witnessed a scene of a similar kind not far from the same spot, and this time, too, the chief sufferer was a member of Parliament. It was a bleak raw day in November. There had been sleet succeeded by a frost. The wind was high—the ground was slippery as glass. We saw the said member emerge from Westminster Hall, and move with great circumspection across Palace-yard. The state of the ground had interfered with the cabmen's ordinary vocation, and there was an unusual number of them congregated with their vehicles in the yard. The member had got three parts across the area when the rude wind chose to make merry with his hat. Off it went and rolled away about a dozen yards, and then stopped. With great internal and, sooth to say, external coolness, our hero stood quite still, and watched the revolving beaver until it had ceased to move. Then he approached it with cautious steps, greatly encouraged, it may be supposed, by sundry hortatory exclamations, half jocular, half sarcastic, from the delighted cabmen. He had got within a yard of his hat, and had thus far borne himself bravely. But just as he was probably congratulating himself upon securing the prize without show of flurry or loss of dignity, the hat began again to move. This was too much for him. He made a sudden grab at the once more departing rebel, his feet slipped from under him, and he measured his length on the ground, while a unanimous and loud guffaw burst forth from the cabbies. Of course, he recovered his hat at last, but he seemed to us, as he slowly shuffled his way out of the yard, to leave the scene of his little misadventure utterly crest-fallen and dispirited.

There is food for reflection in all this. Human nature is an odd compound of littleness and pride. Why should we mind being laughed at—particularly when the occasion for laughter is one which is purely accidental and extraneous, and which would be provocative of our own mirth if it had happened to anybody but ourselves? How few there are—are there

any?—who can bear ridicule, even when it is thoroughly good-tempered! We strut about the world as if we were somebody—we put on airs of importance which we expect the world to recognise—and yet we can be made in a moment to feel our insignificance by an incident not more momentous than the temporary loss of a hat. There must surely be something wrong or morbid in our sensitiveness, or our self-respect could not be exposed to such a sudden overthrow from such trifling causes. Perhaps we might measure the extent of our self-mastery by observing how we feel under the crucial condition of "hats off." Can we be merry when the gust of merriment beats upon our own bare heads? Can we consciously afford to become ridiculous, though it be only in a momentary position? Can we let the wind play with our hat, not merely in our own presence, but in the presence of many others, strangers to ourselves, and not be humbled thereby? Can we, in fine, enjoy a *contretemps* of this kind when it touches our own fancied dignity? If not, there must be some unsound place in us—some element of character needing to be got rid of—something savouring too strongly of egotism to consist with the highest health of the inner man. We have asked, whence comes the humiliation which oppresses any of us when, perchance, we are compelled to give chase to a vagabond hat? We may now ask, whither the feeling tends, and what it indicates? Character is often tested by trifles. Never conclude that you know yourself until you have been doomed to pursue your beaver amid shouts of laughter from onlookers. The spirit with which the sport is followed up will reveal a great deal to you, if you be but disposed to faithful introspection. We need hardly add that, although we have put an extreme case, the class of cases by which one may ring the metal of which his soul is made, and judge of its soundness, is large and various. "Hats off," laughable as it is as an incident, has yet its moral uses.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA. GREAT BATTLE AT GETTYSBURG.— RETREAT OF LEE.

Two important mails have been received from America during the past week, bringing ordinary intelligence from New York down to July 7th, and telegrams of two days' later date.

The news of last week left General Lee concentrating his forces near Gettysburg, in Pennsylvania, and General Meade marching to meet him. Part of the two armies came into collision on the 1st, the 1st corps under Reynolds and the 9th under Howard being met by General Hill's corps advancing from Chambersburg Turnpike, in line of battle towards the town. An engagement commenced immediately. During the first portion of the fight Reynolds, by a skilful movement, captured the Confederate General Archer and about 1,000 men. Reynolds was engaged two hours before Howard came up, and at that time the Confederates had partially succeeded in turning Reynolds's right flank. General Reynolds held a position on a wooded ridge, and to the right was another range of hills, which Howard directed Schurz to occupy with the 2nd division. Owing, however, to the flank of the Confederates on Reynolds's right, Schurz was unable to accomplish his object. At this time General Ewell came up with 25,000 men, and planted batteries, exposing the Federals to a destructive cross-fire. The Federals' right flank was turned, and their left flank at the same time, so superior were the Confederates in numbers. Reynolds's corps giving way, Howard found it impossible to maintain his position, and at four o'clock in the afternoon both corps fell back to a position south of Gettysburg, when they were joined by the other corps of Meade's army. At the termination of the engagement the Confederates occupied Gettysburg. Howard's corps is said to have lost 3,000 men, and Reynolds's corps 1,500, including Reynolds, General Paul, and an immense number of officers killed. It is remarkable that no mention is made of this attack in the official despatches of General Meade. On Thursday, the 2nd, the battle was renewed. Early in the morning General Meade formed his line of battle. His centre occupied the heights south of Gettysburg, near the cemetery. On the right stood the 1st and 11th corps, and on the left stood the 2nd and 3rd corps. The battle began at 4 p.m. It appears that the Confederates made the attack; but although they had a partial success, and even drove the 3rd corps from their ground, still the Federals maintained their position. Even darkness did not close the contest, for we are told that after dark the Confederates advanced upon the right of the Federals, who, nevertheless, stood fast. The result was, that at the end of the day each party held the same position as he had held in the afternoon.

On Friday, the 3rd, the battle was renewed at daylight by the Confederates; and, according to General Meade, he had the whole of the Confederate army in his front. At all events General Lee had the three corps of Longstreet, A. P. Hill, and Ewell, each consisting of two divisions, so that the whole

force was probably not less than 70,000 strong. Until two p.m., it was a duel of artillery. But then, General Meade says, "the enemy assaulted my left and centre twice, being on both occasions handsomely repulsed with severe loss to him, and leaving in our hands nearly 3,000 prisoners." The success of the Federals is said to have been owing partly to the opportune arrival of two brigades of militia. The Confederates retired slowly, fighting at every step, until the afternoon, when they abandoned the field in this direction; but within an hour they were again massed in the Federal front, and made an assault along the entire Federal line. They were driven back, and at five p.m., after twelve hours' fighting, the engagement terminated. At this time the Federals are said to have had nearly the entire battle-field in their possession. In this engagement it is stated that 50,000 men were put *hors de combat*—20,000 of the Federals, and 30,000 Confederates. The whole number of Confederate prisoners taken at the battle of Gettysburg is 4,063.

The Government published two official despatches from General Meade, the first referring to the battle of Thursday, the 2nd, in which he says:—

The enemy attacked me about four p.m. this day, and, after one of the most severe conflicts of the war, was repulsed at all points. We have suffered considerably in killed and wounded. Among the former are Brigadier-Generals Paul and Zook, and among the wounded, Generals Sickles, Barlow, Graham, and Warren, slightly. We have taken a large number of prisoners.

The second, dated at eight o'clock on the evening of the 3rd inst., is as follows:—

The action commenced again at early daylight upon various parts of the line. The enemy thus far have made no impression upon my position. All accounts agree in placing their whole army here. Prisoners report that Longstreet's and A. P. Hill's forces were much injured yesterday, and had many general officers killed. General Barkdale, of Mississippi, is dead, and his body is within our lines. We have thus far about 1,600 prisoners, and a small number yet to be stated. The cannonade lasted till two p.m., at the expiration of which time he assaulted my left and centre twice, being upon both occasions handsomely repulsed with severe loss to him, leaving in our hands nearly 3,000. Among the prisoners are Brigadier-General Armistead and many colonels and officers of lesser rank. The enemy left many dead on the field, and a large number of wounded in our hands. The loss upon our side has been considerable. Major-General Hancock and Brigadier-General Gibbons are wounded. After the repelling of the assault, indications leading to the belief that the enemy might be withdrawing, an armed reconnaissance was pushed forward from the left, and the enemy found to be in force. At present all is quiet. My cavalry have been engaged all day on both flanks of the enemy, harassing and vigorously attacking him with great success, notwithstanding they encountered superior numbers both of cavalry and infantry. The army is in fine spirits.

At noon on the 4th inst. General Meade reports:—"We now hold Gettysburg. The enemy has abandoned large numbers of killed and wounded on the field." He further reports on the morning of the 5th:—"The enemy retired under the cover of night and heavy rain in the direction of Fairfield and Cash-town. Our cavalry are in pursuit. I cannot give you the details of our captures in prisoners, colours, and arms. Upwards of twenty battle-flags will be turned in from one corps. My wounded and those of the enemy are in our hands."

General Lee's head-quarters were at Hagerstown, only a few miles from Williamsport, on the Potomac, where the bridge of boats, by which part of the Confederate army passed into Maryland, still remained. It is stated that Lee lost none of his artillery. He was reported to hold all the passes in the South Mountains leading into the Cumberland Valley, through which he is pushing his trains. It was also rumoured that the whole of General Bragg's and a portion of General Beauregard's armies have arrived at Culpepper to co-operate with Lee, whose intention was to occupy and hold the Maryland Heights, Harper's Ferry, until his army had recrossed the Potomac.

It was reported that General Longstreet had been made a prisoner or killed, but the rumour is doubtful. On the 4th Mr. Lincoln issued the following address, dated Washington, 10 30 a.m.:—

The President announces to the country that the news from the Army of the Potomac up to ten p.m. of the 3rd inst. is such as to cover that army with the highest honour, and promises a great success to the cause of the Union, and to claim the condolence of all for the many gallant fallen, and he especially desires that on this day He whose will, not ours, should ever be done, be remembered and revered with the profoundest gratitude.

General Meade had issued an order, thanking the army for the glorious result of the recent operations. He says:—

An enemy, superior in number and flushed with the pride of successful invasion, attempted to overcome or destroy this army. Baffled and defeated, he has now withdrawn from the contest. Our task is not yet accomplished, and the Commanding General looks to the army for greater efforts to drive from the soil every vestige of the presence of the invader.

General Meade returns thanks to God that, in the goodness of His providence, He has thought fit to give the victory to the cause of the just.

The *Times* publishes the following later telegram from its New York correspondent:—

July 9 (5 p.m.).

General Lee's head-quarters were at Hagerstown on Tuesday. The main body of his army was posted between that place and South Mountain, opposing the advance of the Federals, while the trains of wounded and material were crossing the Potomac; a large portion of them was reported to have already reached Virginia in safety.

The assertion that a great battle was fought on the Maryland heights on Friday is contradicted. The Potomac

is said to be greatly swollen by recent heavy rains. General Meade is announced as having arrived at his head-quarters, thirty-five miles from Gettysburg. The precise locality is not stated.

A despatch from Frederick, via Philadelphia, states that a sharp conflict occurred yesterday between General Meade's advance and the rebels near Boonesborough, which resulted in the retreat of the Federals. General Kilpatrick's cavalry was completely surrounded, and was forced to cut its way out to escape. General Kilpatrick is himself reported to have been either killed or severely wounded. General Lee continues the crossing of his trains, &c., into Virginia.

The following is Reuter's latest telegram:—

July 8 (Morning).

The reports concerning the demoralisation of General Lee's army during its retreat are not confirmed. General Lee withdrew from Gettysburg in a south-westerly direction towards the Potomac, and is supposed to be near the north bank of the river, between Harper's Ferry and Williamsport, sending his waggons across the river in flat boats.

Noon.

The Potomac is so greatly swollen that it is impossible to build pontoon bridges across, and it is supposed Lee will give Meade battle somewhere between Hagerstown and the Potomac. General Imboden is at Williamsport, guarding General Lee's wagon train.

General Meade's army is marching as rapidly as the roads will permit.

One thousand Confederate prisoners, including General Jones, captured by Kilpatrick's force, have arrived at Baltimore.

July 9 (Evening).

General Lee was yesterday between South Mountain and Hagerstown, and it is supposed a battle is imminent, as it is still asserted the Potomac is too high to admit the passage of the Confederate army.

Bulford's and Kilpatrick's cavalry proceeded to Williamsport, where they found the Confederates in force, and while retiring they were attacked between Hagerstown and Williamsport by a large Confederate force, and the Federals were compelled to cut their way out with the loss of two guns. Kilpatrick is reported killed. General French also attempted to reach Williamsport, but was repulsed.

General Meade's head-quarters are west of Frederick, and it is thought that an engagement will take place on the old Antietam battle-ground.

THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG.

On the morning of the 4th General Pemberton sent a flag of truce to General Grant and offered to surrender Vicksburg if his men were allowed to march out with the honours of war. General Grant refused, declaring that not a man should leave, except as a prisoner of war. General Pemberton, after a consultation with his officers, surrendered unconditionally. This news is official—communicated by Admiral Porter to the Secretary of the Navy.

The Government had also received General Grant's official announcement of the surrender of Vicksburg. Letters from the army report that the number of effective men among the prisoners is 12,000, all of whom were paroled at the request of General Pemberton. The immediate cause of surrender were the exhaustion of supplies and ammunition, and the failure of General Johnston to come to the assistance of the garrison.

President Lincoln, General Halleck, and Secretaries Seward and Stanton were serenaded on the receipt of news of the surrender of Vicksburg. In returning thanks, the President made an unimportant speech. General Halleck claimed the merit of retaining General Grant in command, and consequently of the victory he achieved. Secretary Stanton declared that the real victory had been won over Copperheads as well as rebels. Mr. Seward admitted that he was originally opposed to the war, and desired to put it off, if possible. If that were a weakness, there was a warrant for it in the character of Him who died to save the world, who desired the cup to pass from Him if His Heavenly Father pleased, but, if not, He would accept it. Another report states that Mr. Seward said,—"

He had been censured for his predictions that the rebellion would be ended in ninety days, and it would have been ended before it was begun if councils of patriots had been held. It had been protracted by the hopes held out of foreign interference. If foreign nations would keep their hands off, the Americans would settle all their own quarrels.

Of the whereabouts of Johnstone, who was to have relieved Vicksburg, no mention is made, but the Confederate Generals Marmaduke, Price, and Kirby Smith had got possession of several points along the banks of the Mississippi, and would probably attempt to seize Milliken's Bend and obstruct the navigation.

PORT HUDSON.

We learn by advices from New Orleans to July 4, that the bombardment of Port Hudson had not been abandoned. The statement that the Confederates had cut off the supplies of General Banks has been contradicted. General Banks, on the 30th ult., was within twenty yards of the citadel.

News from New Orleans of the 26th ult. states that after the battle at Lafourche Crossing the Federals abandoned their position, and retired to New Orleans. The Confederates had captured Brashear City, with its garrison of 1,000 men, twenty pieces of artillery, and valuable stores. They had also seized Pass Manchac Bridge. The Confederates occupy the entire State of Louisiana west of Lafourche Crossing, and north of the Opelousas Railroad. They have, however, been repulsed in an assault upon Donaldville, Louisiana.

OTHER WAR NEWS.

General Keyes, on the Peninsula, incautiously advanced a body of 6,000 men on the 3rd instant, and was attacked by the Confederates in ambush. After

a sharp contest he was driven back to within four miles of White House, with considerable loss. It is reported that General Dix will abandon his expedition on the Peninsula.

General Rosencrans reports that he occupied Tallahoma on the 1st inst., the Confederates retiring demoralised towards Winchester, leaving their fortifications, provisions, and three siege guns.

The Confederates, under Generals Marmaduke and Price, were repulsed in an attack upon Helena, Arkansas, on the 4th instant, by General Harlbur. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded is estimated at from 500 to 600, and the prisoners at 1,200; that of the Federals at 60. The prisoners state that the attack will be renewed.

The Confederates, 2,000 to 4,000 strong, under General Morgan, have made a raid into Kentucky, advancing to Shepherdsville, and causing alarm at Louisville.

It is stated from Washington that the Conscription Act is to be enforced immediately throughout the whole North, and that the first call will be for 300,000 men. The drawing commenced on the 7th in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and was to commence in New York and Brooklyn a day or two after.

Governor Letcher, of Virginia, under the requisition of President Davis, has called for 8,000 men, for six months' service, in local defence.

MESSAGE FROM THE CONFEDERATE TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

On the 4th inst. the Confederate gunboat *Dragon*, having on board Vice-President Stephens and Commissioner Ould, came down the James River with a flag of truce, and communicated with the Federal Admiral Lee. Mr. Stephens and Mr. Ould represented that they were bearers of despatches from President Davis to President Lincoln, and wished to be allowed to proceed to Washington to deliver them in person. Admiral Lee telegraphed to Washington for instructions. A Cabinet meeting was called by Mr. Lincoln to consider the matter, but adjourned without a decision. Admiral Lee was directed to ascertain the object of the mission, but the *Dragon* had returned up the river. Later in the day it was decided that the application should not be granted. Mr. Stephens was informed that his request was inadmissible, the customary channels being adequate for military communications between the United States' forces and the insurgents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Jefferson Davis has called upon Alabama for 70,000 additional troops to defend the State from invasion, and the Alabama papers are discussing the advantages of Tombigbee river for a line of defensive works.

The Missouri emancipation ordinance had passed the State Convention by a vote of 51 to 30. Slavery is to be abolished in 1870. Those then over forty are to be servants during life; those under twelve till they are twenty-three; those over twelve until the 4th July, 1876.

The Militia law of Ohio was to be put in force. All citizens between eighteen and forty-five years of age, not physically disabled, are to be organised into companies on the 4th July, and will be subject to the Governor's call for duty in such numbers as he may think necessary.

Large war meetings had been held at Columbus, Ohio; and Indianapolis, Indiana.

The surrender of Vicksburg caused a fall of 5 per cent. in gold, which was quoted 31½ per cent. prem. on the 9th.

The steamer *Victory* has been captured.

The Republican press deny that Mr. Conway has authority from any political party in America.

Mr. Evarts, who was commissioned by the United States' Government to visit England with the view of promoting, in conjunction with Mr. Adams, the United States' Minister, a solution of such difficulties as had arisen or might arise on questions of international law, sailed in the Cunard steamer from Liverpool on Saturday.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

THE RUSSIAN REPLY.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* gives the following analysis of the Russian reply to the notes of the Western Powers upon the Polish question:—

The Court of St. Petersburg accepts in principle the programme laid down by the three Cabinets of Paris, London, and Vienna as the point of departure for ulterior negotiations tending to restore to Poland the conditions of a solid and durable peace; that is to say, Russia reserves to herself the right of pointing out the changes which, without altering the preliminary bases, should be made in the common programme, in a spirit of conciliation calculated to favour the work of pacification.

The Russian note, however, endeavours to insinuate that the development of the programme might be obtained in the ordinary diplomatic way, keeping in view the previous understanding which might appear to be established upon one part or the other. Russia does not therefore precisely decline the conference to which she had previously already assented; she merely represents it as superfluous. Whilst sincerely coinciding in the desire of the three Courts for the speedy cessation of bloodshed in Poland, the Emperor Alexander, says Prince Gortchakoff, would be unable to enter upon the initiative course suggested by the Western Powers without compromising the dignity of his crown. Nevertheless, disposed to give ear solely to the voice of clemency and of magnanimity with respect to his erring subjects, the Czar promises, conformably with the first stipulation of the preliminary bases, to promulgate immediately a full and complete amnesty in favour of the Poles. Prince Gortchakoff thinks that the Poles would find so extensive an act of clemency a sufficient pledge for laying

down their arms, and producing the immediate suppression of all hostility.

Written, as ever, with rare skill, the reply of Russia is couched in the most courteous and friendly terms. To judge of the real impression, however, the reply will have produced upon the three courts, it will be requisite to wait until they have had time to exchange their reciprocal estimates.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* also publishes a despatch from Vienna, stating that, as the reply of Prince Gortchakoff does not entirely respond to the expectations of the Government, Austria will immediately concert ulterior measures with the Western Powers for the attainment of their common purpose.

The *Nation* states that the Russian reply to the French note is extremely long, consisting of twelve manuscript pages, while the reply to the note of Austria only contains five. The *Nation* further states that the despatch of Prince Gortchakoff does not entirely respond to the hopes that have been entertained, but that chances of peace still exist. One chief duty, dominating every other, is incumbent upon the Emperor, who will be immediately necessitated by the attitude of Russia either to recall his Ambassador, or to enter upon negotiations on the bases laid down by Russia. This duty is to reconcile the interests and dignity of France with the necessities and rights of the Polish nation. The *Patrie* publishes similar accounts, and adds:—"The Cabinets of London, Paris, and Vienna are agreed upon recognising the insufficiency of the Russian reply, and while exchanging their views have been able to establish anew their mutual understanding." The *Pays* says:—"Austria has energetically rejected the attempts of Prussia to disturb the good understanding between the Three Powers."

Prince Gortchakoff's reply to the English note was published yesterday. It is addressed to Baron Brunnow. The proposal of an armistice is distinctly and decidedly rejected. The Emperor of Russia, it is said, owes it to his faithful army, to "the peaceable majority of the Poles," and to Russia, to take energetic measures to crush the insurrection. "Desirable as it may be speedily to place a term to the effusion of blood, this object can only be attained by the insurgents throwing down their arms and surrendering themselves to the clemency of the Emperor. Every other arrangement would be incompatible with the dignity of our august master, and with the sentiments of the Russian nation." As to the six points, Prince Gortchakoff refers to his former despatch to show that the Emperor has already either decreed or prepared the greater part of the measures which they include. The Emperor will carry them out at the proper time, but the reorganisation of the kingdom must be preceded by the re-establishment of "order," the greatest obstacle to which is the material assistance and moral encouragement which the insurgents receive from abroad. Public opinion in England has been misled by false information derived from the Polish insurrectionary press.

In this manner have been propagated, in relation to the brave Russian soldiers who fulfil in Poland a painful duty with devotion and self-denial, calumnies and outrages which all Russia has felt with profound indignation. If Lord Russell were exactly informed of what passes in the kingdom of Poland, he would know, as we do, that wherever the armed rebellion has striven to acquire substance, to give itself a visible head, it has been crushed. The masses have kept aloof from it, the rural population evinces even hostility to it, because the disorders by which agitators live ruin the industrial classes. The insurrection sustains itself alone by a terrorism unprecedented in history. The bands are recruited principally from elements foreign to the country. They gather together in the woods, and disperse at the first attack to reunite in other places. When they are too closely pressed they cross the frontier to re-enter the country at another point. Politically, it is a stage display intended to act upon Europe. The principle of action of the directing committees from without is to keep up agitation at all cost, in order to give food for the declarations of the press, to abuse public opinion, and to harass the Government, by furnishing an occasion and a pretext for a diplomatic intervention which should lead to military action. All the hope of the armed insurrection is in this, it is the object at which it has laboured from its rise.

The proposal of a Conference of the eight Powers which signed the Treaty of Vienna for the purpose of discussing the Six Points is rejected. "If the measures were to be submitted to ulterior deliberation, there would result a direct interference of foreign Powers in the most intimate details of the administration, an interference that no great Power could admit." It would also "further increase the pretensions and illusions of the Polish agitators." The only conference which Russia will accept is a conference with Austria and Prussia, between which "the traditions of history" and immediate neighbourhood establish a certain community and reciprocity of interests.

In any case, the re-establishment of order is an indispensable condition which must precede any serious application of the measures destined for the pacification of the kingdom. This condition depends greatly upon the resolution of the great powers not to lend themselves to calculations which the instigators of the Polish insurrection found on or expect from an active intervention in favour of their exalted aspirations. Clear and categorical language on the part of these powers would contribute to dissipate these illusions, and to thwart these calculations which tend to prolong the disorder and excitement of public opinion. They would thus bring nearer the moment which we invoke—that in which the tranquillisation of passions and the return of material order will permit our august matter to labour for the moral pacification of the country by putting into execution the measures which his Majesty maintains both in the germs already laid down, and in the developments of them which he has allowed to be foreseen.

It is said that the National Government intended to draw up a circular note refusing to agree to the six points of the three Powers, but being informed that the Emperor Napoleon would pay no attention to their refusal, they have resolved to issue a manifesto to the peoples. This manifesto was to be published in the English, French, German, and Polish languages on the day that the reply of Prince Gortchakoff became known.

The National Government has issued the first number of a new official journal, under the title of the *Independence*. The leading article repudiates the idea of any negotiation with Russia. Subscriptions to the paper are to be transmitted to the National Government through the usual channel of its agents.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* states that in many places the amount of taxes paid by the inhabitants exceeds the demands of the National Government. The National Government now issues its own paper money, and has instructed the insurrectionary leaders to prevent the circulation of Russian money in the districts where they command.

The Marquis Wielopolski has been formally dismissed and replaced by General Berg. It is said that the Secret Government gave him a passport "in order to protect him from molestation by the insurgents." General Berg has invested Russian military officers with administrative functions.

The ecclesiastic replacing Archbishop Felinski at Warsaw had proclaimed the church to be in mourning. Many ecclesiastics have been arrested. The employees of the railway from St. Petersburg to Warsaw having resigned by order of the National Government, their places were offered by the Russian authorities to peasants, who, however, refused to accept them. The administration of the railway is now conducted by Russian soldiers. All railway and telegraphic communication between Wilna and Warsaw is still interrupted. The National Government has issued a proclamation promising fifteen roubles, and perfect liberty to serve or not, to every Russian soldier who shall desert with arms in his hands. Several thousand copies of this address, which is in the Russian language, were distributed lately.

Thirty-four gentlemen were arrested at Warsaw for protecting women against the insults of the police and rabble in the streets, during the late riot. They have since been sentenced to be flogged, and afterwards sent to the regiments for criminals in Siberia.

The news from Lithuania is of the usual tenor. M. Mlynski was shot upon the 9th inst. by order of General Mouravieff. Adam Palowski, son of a landed proprietor at Novogrodek, in the government of Minsk, was condemned by court-martial, and shot on the 8th of July. The victim's family is one of the richest and most distinguished in Lithuania. Several generals notorious for their cruelty, as Suchodolski at Wilna, and Krieger and Waielaw at Kowno, have been dismissed from the service by Mouravieff, as being deficient in energy. Soldiers under Mouravieff's command have also plundered property belonging to the Bishop of Samogitia at Worntee. He has also entirely razed to the ground a village belonging to a landed proprietor who had aided the insurgents. And, further, Mouravieff has ordered the landlords to pay within seven days the enormous contribution of 10 per cent. on the value of their properties, and, in default of payment, the crops and house furniture are to be seized and sold by auction. The Polish proprietors of town property are likewise obliged to pay in 10 per cent., without being allowed to raise their rents.

The *Invalides Russe* says that in Samogitia the insurrection has increased, and adds that the orders of the Polish National Government are strictly obeyed in the whole district. Six national detachments have been organised, commanded by Mackiewicz, Jachimowicz, Jezierski, Jablonowski, Albertus, and Count Tyszkiewicz. The last division of the Russian Imperial Guard is marching to Poland. The son of General Mouravieff is in command in the district of Kowno, and spreads a terror among the inhabitants. A Kowno letter of the 5th inst., addressed to the *Czas*, states that Mouravieff's savage exploits have not a little contributed to swell the insurgent ranks. Since the execution of the Abbé Iszora, by which Mouravieff commenced his administration at Wilna, all the young men of the town, not excepting even the Israelites, had joined the insurgents.

In Podolia the insurgents are still hunted down. According to an official statement published in the *Kieff Telegraph*, the number of persons who have been brought in captive to Kieff from the country parts is 1,097, including insurgents, landholders, and others.

There are still telegraphic reports of engagements, one or two of which we subjoin:—

CRACOW, July 17.—The insurrection is assuming formidable dimensions in the Palatinate of Lublin. Seven detachments, composed entirely of peasants, form part of the insurrectionary forces. The insurgent cavalry, under the command of Taczanowski, gained a victory over the Russians near Kutno on the 13th inst. A Russian colonel was killed during the engagement. The mounted Chasseurs, commanded by Parczewski, defeated a body of Russian hussars on the 10th inst.

CRACOW, July 19.—On the 14th inst. the insurgent leader Wawer surprised and cut to pieces the Cossack detachments plundering Grajewow, in the Palatinate of Augustowo.

LEMBERG, July 20.—An encounter has taken place between Romotowski and the Russian troops at Samburzyn, in the Palatinate of Augustowo, in which the latter were routed with a loss of eighty men. In the Government of Minsk, Swientoryski, who was posted with his men in a wood, was forced to leave it, by the Russians setting fire to it. They then blockaded him

until a want of provisions forced him to cut his way through the enemy, with a loss of fifty men. Nearly all the priests of the monastery of Solec, near Warsaw, have been confined in the citadel. The well-known insurgent leader, Mielncki, chief of the Polish troops in the district of Mazovia, has died of the wounds he received at Olzow. He was much beloved and respected, and directed the movements of the insurgents in Mazovia up to the day of his death.

BERLIN, July 20.—The *Breslauer Zeitung* of the 19th publishes intelligence from Warsaw to the 16th inst., stating that the insurgent leader Wiedezbiński has defeated 800 Russians near Lubartow, and that Chrezepecki gained a victory over 500 near Sobota.

There have been some further disturbances in Courland, on the Baltic, but at the other extremity of Europe the news is disastrous for the Poles. Telegrams from Bucharest bring an account of a conflict between two companies of Wallachian infantry and a Polish expedition of volunteers who had landed on the Rouman coast, and were endeavouring to make their way on to Poland. They landed near Ismail, at the mouth of the Danube, and were overtaken before they had proceeded far. The telegram states that the Rouman officers did their best to induce the Poles to lay down their arms, and that their instructions were to avoid a conflict at any price. A conflict did, however, take place, which lasted five hours, and during which many were killed and wounded on both sides. The Bucharest telegram states that the Poles had to retreat. Later accounts, however, announce, that they subsequently surrendered, and are, by order of Prince Couza, to be treated as military prisoners, and to receive rations. Milcowicz, their commander, has been released upon parole.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes despatches from Mexico which announce that on the 31st of May Juarez retired, or, as the official journal says, "fled," from the capital with a few troops in the direction of San Luis de Potosi. General Bazaine then occupied the city, into which the General-in-Chief made his entry on the 10th June, at the head of the army, and accompanied by the Minister of France and General Almonte. This entry is described as a "triumphal march, in the midst of 200,000 inhabitants uttering cheers for the Emperor, the Empress, and French intervention." The Municipality of Mexico handed over to General Forey, it is stated, the keys of the city in silver. The flags taken were presented to the Emperor on Sunday at Vichy. The Emperor summoned the sub-officers of the Guard, and delivered the trophies into their charge, with the words,—"If you had been there you would also have taken your share of flags." The battalion defiled before the Emperor amid the acclamations of the crowd.

Respecting the Russian reply, the correspondent of the *Times* writes on Monday evening:—

It is pretty certain that the answer of the Russian Government to the notes of the Three Powers is not considered satisfactory. Among others who are mortified and disappointed is said to be the Russian Ambassador himself, who had hoped for something better. The excitement in Russia against the Polish insurgents is higher than ever. Of the members of the special Council consulted on this occasion by the Emperor Alexander only three seem to have been for conciliation, and it required all the efforts of those three persons to prevent the note from being less courteous in tone than it is. It cannot be denied that in such circumstances the chances of peace are much diminished. There are certain indications here which show a wish to raise the popular feeling to the war pitch. I mentioned yesterday that petitions, breathing intense hatred to Russia, and calling upon the Emperor to at once draw the sword and cut the knot which mere diplomacy fails to untie, were signed by the working-classes. A portion of the press continues its attacks on Russia. Subscriptions for the Poles continue to be announced publicly, and among the subjects given for competition at the next University examinations the partition of Poland and the state of Poland in 1863 are foremost. These things are not done for mere pastime. It would be dangerous, for the cause of Poland is one on which all political parties think the same, and many of the most persistent enemies of the Imperial dynasty would forget their animosity and applaud the Emperor for vindicating that cause by arm. If there were but a chance of co-operation from England, it is the general belief that France would declare war against Russia to-morrow. The accounts that come from Poland are not certainly of a nature to allay this feeling.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has, it is said, intimated to the Russian Ambassador that the armistice must be considered as a preliminary condition to the opening of negotiations on Poland. The Russian ambassador expressed his doubts whether the Emperor of Russia would ever admit such a condition; but, nevertheless, declared that he would communicate the fact to his Government.

The Russian replies (says the *Constitutionnel*) are being examined by the three Powers. That which it is important to state now is the positive intention of the three Powers to agree upon the means of settling in a definite manner so serious a question, which absorbs the attention of Europe and the world at large. The agreement of the three powers, we repeat, is certain.

The *Temps* alleges that the naval review at Cherbourg, which was first announced and then contradicted, will shortly come off.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* hears that an energetic despatch has left for Vienna, calling on Austria to join France in an alliance which anticipates the possibility of war. The British Government has also no doubt received the views of the French Foreign Office on the necessity of the three Powers assuming a new attitude towards Russia.

The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon has died at Paris through an accident. His Grace happened to slip in walking down stairs about a fortnight ago,

and was so severely injured in the head as to be insensible until his death on Wednesday. His Grace was premier, peer of Scotland, and besides possessing dukedoms both in England and Scotland, he held three marquises, three earldoms, and nine baronies. He married in 1843 her Serene Highness Marie, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden, and cousin of Napoleon III., by whom he had two sons and a daughter. The deceased's mother was second daughter of Mr. Beckford, the well-known owner of Fonthill Abbey. His body is to be conveyed to Glasgow on board a French man-of-war. The widowed Duchess of Hamilton, with her children, are staying at St. Cloud with the Empress. The Emperor is going into mourning for a fortnight, on account of the death of the Duke of Hamilton.

The *Patrie* states that the Corps Législatif will not reassemble before November.

ITALY.

The Italian authorities have captured five brigand chiefs on board a French vessel, the *Aunia*, bound to Marseilles and Barcelona, in the harbour of Genoa. The French consul at last acquiesced, but afterwards demanded the release of the men, which was refused. The French Government has since required their surrender. It seems that, according to the terms of a special postal convention made between France and Italy, in 1860, such an arrest on board a mail-boat was irregular; but, as it likewise appears that the brigands, if conveyed to Marseilles, would there be handed over to the Italian Government under the extradition treaty, the practical point in dispute is not worth any serious contest. All of them have been convicted of theft. It is now stated that the Italian Government surrenders the five prisoners in such a manner that its dignity is entirely preserved.

The *Diritto* and *Armonia* have been seized for publishing offensive articles against the Emperor Napoleon on the subject of the late capture of brigands at Genoa.

AUSTRIA.

A despatch from Vienna says:—

The Russian reply has been received. It finds little to object against the six points, provided there be a preliminary discussion, it being also understood that the third point does not relate to a Polish national army. A conference in view of the general agreement concerning the basis of the negotiations it regards as unnecessary. Fundamentally the question is one which should be settled by the three partitioning Powers—Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

Another despatch says:—

The Russian answer is not looked upon here as satisfactory. The desire expressed by Prince Gortchakoff that the Congress should discuss other questions than those relating to Poland has created an unpleasant feeling. The Austrian Government is believed to be not favourable to a preliminary discussion of the Polish question by the three partitioning Powers; and the proposal of Russia is considered here as an attempt to disturb the concert of the three Powers, and retard, for the benefit of Russia, the diplomatic negotiations now in progress. Great depression is felt here in financial circles.

According to a Vienna paper Austria has expressed to the Western Powers her dissatisfaction with the Russian reply.

General Langiewicz has petitioned the Reichsrath to be permitted to go to Switzerland.

The Transylvanian Diet opened on the 16th. The Imperial rescript confirming the new constitution, and declaring the union of Hungary with Transylvania null and void, was favourably received by the members.

DENMARK.

The Assembly of the Schleswig Estates was opened on the 17th. The Danish Royal Commissioner, as temporary President, refused to accept a vote by which the majority wished to exclude a member of the Danish party. Twenty-four German deputies resigned their seats, and the Assembly was adjourned as incompetent to come to a resolution.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial decree has been published, which, in view of the present state of affairs, orders a fresh levy of troops in November next, at the rate of ten men for every 1,000 of the population.

The conscription in the Governments of Wilna, Grodno, Kowno, Volhynia, Kiev, and Podolia has been postponed till 1864. Measures will be adopted upon this subject at a future time.

SPAIN.

A telegram from Madrid denies that the Spanish Government has any intention of recognising the Southern Confederation. Spain, it states, will await the initiative of England and France.

GREECE.

Letters from Athens state that Mr. Scarlett, the English Minister at that capital, has received instructions from his Government to arrange with the Ministers of France and Russia for a military occupation of Athens, should circumstances arise to make such a step advisable. In case he cannot arrange for a joint occupation, he is to act alone, and that he may be able to do so effectually, four English war steamers have been sent from Naples to the Piræus.

Letters from Athens to the 10th inst. state that agitation continued in that city. Many persons were emigrating. The Democratic party demanded the disbanding of the army.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The *Times* correspondent writes from Hong-Kong, May 30:—

The critical posture of affairs in Japan continues to excite the deepest interest among foreigners. No apparent progress has been made by the Japanese since last mail in meeting the demands of the British representative, but he has granted a further delay of ten days (which expired on the 21st), and no one would be astonished if even more time were conceded; for at Yokohama, on the 13th inst., there seemed to be a growing conviction that the Tycoon would not himself object to attack Prince Satsuma, if assured of British support. Application for 1,000 men to strengthen the British force had been made to General Brown; but he did not, as it appears, consider himself justified in meeting the requisition, although the departure of her Majesty's 81st Regiment from Shanghai was countermanded. At Yokohama, on the above date, the extreme excitement of the previous week among foreigners had somewhat abated; but at Nagasaki, from which the latest dates are also of the 13th inst., the Governor had given notice to the foreign residents generally that he would be unable to protect them in the event of hostilities, and the alarm was so great that many of them had left the place.

From Shanghai it is stated that Major Gordon is preparing for an attack on Quinsan, a few miles distant from Taitan. From the Yangtze river and from Tien-tsin there are continued accounts of threatening movements of rebels.

AUSTRALIA.

On the 19th of May the marriage of the Prince of Wales was celebrated throughout Victoria with the liveliest demonstrations of loyalty to the Crown and regard for the Royal family, and the Melbourne journals received by the present mail (the latest date being May 26) are full of reports connected therewith. The weather was unfavourable, but neither rain nor wind was allowed to interfere with the rejoicings. Addresses of congratulation had been presented to his Excellency for transmission to her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales, from both Houses of Parliament, many municipalities, various incorporated bodies and charitable societies, the Cymru, the Caledonian Society, the working men, &c.

On the evening of the 15th of May a scene occurred within the walls of Parliament which, happily for the credit of the colony, is without parallel in the annals of the Victorian legislature. The Minister of Justice, Mr. Wood, was deliberately assaulted by the hon. member for South Bourke, Mr. L. L. Smith, in the presence of the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and other members of the Government. The Minister had been asked by his assailant to apologise for some offence, and replied with a refusal. "I'll see you d—d first," said the Minister, upon which he instantly received a blow in the face. Mr. Smith had since apologised to the House and resigned his seat.

Mining affairs are in about the same condition as on the despatch of the last mail. From New Zealand the mining intelligence has been of the most meagre description, and the emigration from Victoria to that colony had entirely ceased. Numbers were, in fact, returning, with anything but good accounts of the goldfields. No new ground had been discovered for a long time, and the yield from that already opened was rapidly diminishing. In Victoria, there was also considerable depression in mining matters; although the yields from some of the districts were still very good.

"Winter is now upon us," says the *Melbourne Argus*, "with refreshing rains, which have already supplied abundant moisture in all parts of the colony for the purposes of the miner and the agriculturist. Our great want is precisely that which England and continental Europe can most easily supply with—more hands to develop the resources of the colony—resources multiplied by fresh discoveries from day to day."

In New South Wales the 11th of June had been appointed as a general holiday, when the demonstrations in honour of the marriage of the Prince of Wales to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark would take place. The Government would provide a dinner on that day for the inmates of the various benevolent and charitable institutions under its control. An influential preliminary meeting had been held in Sydney for the purpose of expressing public sympathy with the emancipation policy of President Lincoln.

The Adelaide Parliament stood adjourned, at the date of the last advices, to the 2nd of June. The proceedings of the recent Intercolonial Conference were on that day to be fully detailed, and the treasurer will introduce the new tariff, as agreed to by the delegates of the several colonies during their sittings in Melbourne. Whatever may be the details of the scheme which this tariff embodies, it is fully understood that it contemplates no return to *ad valorem* duties.

Advices from Queensland are satisfactory, and the *Brisbane Courier* cites in evidence of the increasing development of the colony that two new papers have appeared within one month.

THE INSURRECTION IN NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealand papers afford us the details of the murder by the natives of eight soldiers, already announced by telegraph. On April 27th the Taranaki natives waylaid the military escort, and shot dead and afterwards tomahawked Dr. Hope, Lieutenant Tragett, and six privates of the 57th regiment. The causes of this new outbreak are briefly as follows:—"Sir G. Grey proceeded, early in March, to Taranaki, to reinstate the settlers so long dispossessed of their holdings by the natives,

He began with a block of land called Tataraimaka, a short distance south of Taranaki, but separated from the English settlement by a strip of native land. The road from Tataraimaka to the settlement runs along the beach skirting the native strip, and this a party of soldiers were sent to repair, which they did with some pebbles taken from a brook within the native territory. This was made the excuse for threats of war, of which Sir George Grey declined to take any notice, even urging the settlers to return to their most distant farms. Fortunately, the settlers were far better informed and more wary than the governor. They refused to go. On the 4th May two escort parties were fired at on this road by parties of the natives in ambush, and one of them, eight in number, lost seven out of the eight. On the inquest held at Taranaki—for Sir George Grey refused to treat it as anything but a civil crime,—one of the jury, Mr. Arthur Atkinson, extorted from the Government Land Commissioner, Mr. Parris, that he had been forbidden by the Governor to include in his evidence on the inquest any information of what had passed between him and the Governor respecting the present disturbances. Friendly and native chiefs had warned Sir George Grey. The superintendent of Taranaki, Mr. Charles Brown, had written to the Governor an official hint, and the Native Minister, Mr. Bell, had also spoken to him of the ambushes, and met only ridicule for his pains. The coroner's jury wished to return with the verdict a censure on the Government for culpable negligence, but this the coroner would not receive. It has been determined to take possession of the district 'upon which the late murders were committed, in order that a settlement may be placed thereon of persons able to protect themselves.' In other words, a considerable extent of native land is confiscated, and has been offered, in lots of fifty acres, to 'active young men' who may be willing to hold it 'on a system of military tenure.' Notices have been sent to Otago, where it is supposed that 30,000 able-bodied men are now congregated, and it is believed that many old soldiers will accept grants on these terms. Government will undertake to have a stockade or stockades built for them, and to find them arms, ammunition, and necessary rations. Here we have a bold scheme for garrisoning the disturbed parts of New Zealand.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

MOUNT ETNA shows signs of a coming eruption. Columns of black smoke now ascend from the crater.

THE CROPS IN CANADA.—A letter from Ottawa, Illinois, says the weather is delightful, and vegetation of all kinds is gaining rapidly. The prospect for a full crop was never better at this season of the year, and the granaries of Illinois will be filled to overflowing.

A SPECIAL REPORTER KILLED.—On June 22, a correspondent of the *New York Herald* was coming from Aldie, with news of the cavalry fight, and when five miles below that point was chased by guerillas. He put spurs to his horse, which stumbled and threw him off, breaking his neck and killing him instantly.

A FLIGHT OF LOCUSTS.—A Calcutta letter of June 8th says:—"On June 1 a flock of locusts passed over Ranegunge. It was about a mile in breadth—it may have been more—and perhaps two or three miles in length. The old cantonment was covered with them, but by far the greatest portion did not alight but remained at a considerable elevation gyrating in dense columns resembling water-spouts."

GARIBALDI.—A letter from Milan, in the *Trieste Gazette*, says that Garibaldi is in a weak state of health, and will never be able to head an army again. The wounded foot is stiff, and the General can only walk with a crutch. The wound is still suppurating, and every now and then splinters of bone come out. Moreover, Garibaldi labours under a general affection which has its seat in the liver. The death of Nullo has greatly depressed him.

THE ZAMBESI EXPEDITION.—By the Cape mail, which arrived yesterday, we learn that the Gorgon had arrived with news from Zambesi. Dr. Livingstone was about to proceed to Great Lake Nyassa, at the University Mission, River Shire. The Rev. Mr. Scudamore was dead. Animal food was so scarce, that it was feared the missionaries would not be able to remain there.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN AND THE FAVOURITE NUN.—The Queen's visit to La Granja again brings down public attention to her munificent liberality to the Sor Patrocinio. The dissolute nun has set up an establishment for female devotees close to the palace under the Queen's patronage. The royal gardeners have orders to send to the convent the choicest fruits, vegetables, and flowers. The Royal preserves, fish-ponds, and forest are ransacked for the same purpose, and the richest delicacies from the Royal table, the finest wines, &c., are all sent openly to the convent. A revenue of 3,000*l.* is set aside for Sor Patrocinio out of the privy purse.—*Advertiser's* Madrid Correspondent.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS'S OPINION OF ENGLAND.—Speaking in the Senate of the United States, in 1860, Mr. Jefferson Davis said:—"This English teaching, this English philanthropy, is to us what the wooden horse was at the siege of Troy. It has concealed evil. It looks, I believe, to the separation of these States—the ruin of the navigating and manufacturing States, who are their rivals, not the Southern States, who contribute to their wealth and prosperity. Yet, strange as it may seem, there only do the seeds they scatter take root. British interference finds no footing, receives no welcome, among

us of the South. We turn with loathing and disgust from their mock philanthropy."

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF POLAND.—"No one," says the *Press* of Vienna, "can form an idea of the certainty and at the same time of the mysterious power of the National Government of Poland. If any one has need of a passport to some foreign country to serve him as a safeguard against the insurgents whom he might meet on his journey, all he need do is to write his name, his place of residence, and the reason of his absence, on a piece of folded paper, and let it drop in some public place. He may be certain that the paper will by some inexplicable means reach the hand of the competent authority, and that within the space of twenty-four hours, or at most forty-eight, he will receive the required paper."

A HEROINE OF THE POLISH INSURRECTION.—Among the insurgents belonging to Wysocki's corps I found a young lady so timid, and so afraid of being looked upon as a wonder, that she kept herself in almost perpetual seclusion, but so brave that on the day of battle she insisted on being placed in the first line, and greatly distinguished herself in the action. Her relations had done their utmost to persuade and even force her to remain at home, but she threatened to commit suicide if she were detained, and they feared that she might keep her word. She had changed her name from "Marya" to "Maryan" (the Christian name of Langiewicz), and was known in her company as "Pana Maryan," or as Englishmen, if they met her in the woods, would have called her, "Maid Marian." Maid Marian has now returned to her family; and I am sorry to have to add that this prodigal daughter—prodigal at least, in acts of daring—is badly wounded.—*Times* Special Correspondent.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS.

The following is the list of the candidates who have passed the matriculation examination at the University of London:—

FIRST DIVISION.—Aarons, Adamson, Armitage, Banks, Barlow, Beal, C. Bell, C. N. Bell, Benham, Blount, Blum, Boag, Bourne, Brierley, Burder, Burgoyne, Carney, Cipriani, Clift, Cokin, Coldrie, Cox, Dawe, C. E. Dawson, C. B. Dawson, Daw, De Watteville, Dickson, Dreshfield, Eekersley, G. Edwards, S. Edwards, Faimthorpe, Fawsitt, Faley, Foster, Galliers, Garvett, Garrod, Gately, Gibson, Gover, Graham, Green, Gregory, Grosvenor, Haines, Hays, Herbert, Hett, Holderness, Izod, Jerrad, G. E. Johnson, Edward Jones, Enoch Jones, F. H. Jones, John Jones, Jordan, Kelby, Kendrick, Lawrence, Lowthian, A. Lucas, Lynde, Lyon, MacDonald, M'Kay, Mattock, Murphy, Murray, New, Nicol, O'Meara, Parkes, Parsons, Petrie, Philpin, Poynting, Pryce, Reynolds, Rigg, Robertson, Rogers, Sanders, Schriever, Serjeant, Sharp, Smethurst, E. Smith, Snow, Stephens, F. Taylor, Vessey, Walton, Ward, Wensley, Wills, Woodward, C. R. A. Wright, R. T. Wright.

SECOND DIVISION.—Aikin, C. H. B. B. Allen, Allin, Aston, Bache, Barnett, Batt, Berridge, Bligh, Bodcane, Bower, Bradley, Brodribb, Burke, Butlin, Chapman, Cheetham, Cross, Crowfoot, Davies, De la Lirage, Delaney, Colonel, Dukes, Eldridge, Flood, Ford, H. D. Francis, French, Gordon, Grosjean, Hall, Haynes, W. H. Higgins, Hoebeineyer, Hogan, Hullah, Jenkinson, E. C. Johnson, Jocelyn, Levander, R. C. Lucas, Ludlam, Marsh, Jas. Martin, Maxwell, Miller, Moore, Monsley, Moxon, Nicholson, Noar, E. B. Owen, R. L. Owen, Pearse, Plante, Porter, Riley, R. L. Roberts, Ryan, Shea, Sheppard, Joseph Smith, Southey, Spalding, Arthur Spicer, H. Stephenson, Stoker, Storey, Strong, Sunderland, Sworder, Trotter, Vaux, Waterlow, Watts, Whitmore, Whitterton, Wilkin, E. A. Williams, G. Williams, S. R. Williams, Wiseman, Wood, Woodall, and Thomas Wright.

THIRD DIVISION.—Alcock, Border, Byrne, Dese, Farrell, Gibb, Godson, Greene, Harland, Hinder, M'Lean, M'Coll, Mapes, Parvis, Smallpage, Albert Spicer, James Spicer, Toms, Turner, Vihend, Watlington, West, Wilkinson, and H. L. Williams.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

Her Majesty received the New Zealand chiefs on Wednesday at Osborne, consisting of thirteen persons—ten males and three females, who arrived from London to have the honour of an interview. The Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was present. The Queen received the chiefs in the Council-room, where they were severally presented by Mr. Jenkins, the Government interpreter, and had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand; the heads of tribes then addressed the Queen through the interpreter. After partaking of luncheon, the whole party were taken on board the Victoria and Albert, and went afterwards to Portsmouth.

It is expected that her Majesty will hold a Privy Council at Osborne on Monday, the 27th inst., for the purpose of giving her sanction to the Royal Speech for closing the present Session of Parliament.

The Queen, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise attended Divine service at Osborne on Sunday morning. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have left town for the season. They are now at Frogmore, and will spend a few days at Osborne with the Queen before her Majesty's departure for Germany, and will soon afterwards go to Scotland, stopping on their way at Halifax, where the Prince has promised to attend at the opening of the new Townhall.

It is expected that the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit the show of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society, which takes place at South Stockton-on-Tees on August 5, 6, and 7.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Osborne on Monday evening on a visit to her Majesty.

The Racoon, with Prince Alfred, has been at Lerwick, in the Shetland Islands, and the Prince has been enjoying "pittcock-fishing." The Racoon proceeded to Stromness, to remain a few hours, thence to proceed to Stornoway, St. Kilda, &c., reaching Portsmouth by the end of the month.

It is now officially announced that Prince Alfred will go to Edinburgh in the autumn and spend some six months on the completion of his education.

It is now pretty certain that Parliament will be prorogued on the 28th inst. The Ministerial fish-dinner is fixed for Saturday next, at the Trafalgar, Greenwich.

The Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, and Lady Somerset, have left England for Germany, and will shortly be joined by the Duke of Cambridge.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday afternoon.

Field-Marshal Lord Clyde has been dangerously ill, but is now better.

In the *Times*' report of the Aldershot review on the 14th, the following anecdote is told of the Princess of Wales. Whilst the mimic battle was going on, they drove to the reservoir and walked up the steps of its steep bank. Suddenly the interest changed to another part of the field.

There was a short hurried consultation on the edge of the bank, which the Princess settled by at last running down it. It was a very steep slope, and slippery as glass, but when once her Royal Highness had begun to descend it, there was no resource but to go on, and in little quick steps, which showed she knew her risk and was quite equal to it, she kept her feet and went down it like an arrow. The Duke of Cambridge dares do all that e'er became a man, and he dared this descent after the Princess too, but it is no discredit to one of his inches to say that he accomplished the task with much more difficulty and far less grace than the young Princess who had set him the example. Of course, after this, etiquette expected the rest to follow, and the Prince stood on the edge of the slope, and sought to induce the Princess Mary, who at once declined. His Royal Highness was in a manner more successful with the Marchioness of Carmarthen and the Countess of Macclesfield, whom he persuaded to come to the edge of the bank twice, but no further. The more they looked at the descent the less they seemed to like it, and at length, with laughter, they too refused, and the Prince, like a *preux chevalier*, accompanied them back to where the steps afforded them a tolerable certainty of alighting on their feet. In the meantime the Princess had gathered up her dress, and was hurrying across the furze and heather to another hill at a fast pace—too fast, indeed, to last, for the heat was fearful, and the sultry air came up from the plain like the blasts of a young simoom. With the Duke of Cambridge, however, she traversed a wide space of thick, stunted gorse, till the hill she wished to gain rose steep before her, and then a halt was called, and the carriages were waited for.

Law and Police.

THE ROUPPELL CASE.—The proceedings in this case, at Chelmsford Assizes, are continued from day to day. Its revival in the present form arises from the refusal of some of the holders of the Essex property to surrender it to the heir-at-law. They hold under deeds signed by Mr. William Roupell (the convict) formerly Member for Lambeth, which deeds he confesses he forged, as well as his father's will. He was sentenced last year, on his own confession, to imprisonment for life, and the legitimate brother, as heir-at-law, reclaimed the estates. The claim in one instance was compromised, but the present defendants (the estate-holders) believe that William Roupell perjured himself, that the deeds were genuine, and that he submitted to his terrible sentence from some motive other than a desire to make restitution. Last Friday we noted the result of William Roupell's (the convict's) evidence, confirmatory of his former confession. On that day he was again brought up, and his examination proceeded with. His evidence was, to a great extent, a recapitulation of his Guildford confessions, detailing in all their minuteness the successive frauds and forgeries he had been guilty of, and how he contrived to obtain the signatures of the attesting witnesses. He especially repeated the amazing story of the abstraction of his father's real will (leaving the Essex estates to William Roupell) and the substitution of a forged one for it. Mr. Roupell was then cross-examined by Mr. Bovill, but very briefly. He said he had already taken God to witness that the will he now said was forged was genuine. He swore to that fact before the surrogate. By so doing he committed perjury. His object now was to do justice. He wished the jury to believe that he stole his father's will; that he burned it; that he forged a fresh one; that he forged a deed of gift; that he also forged leases—forged the names of the tenants—and that, "practically," he cheated the defendants of 12,000*l*. He also would admit that he had "robbed" his father of 10,000*l*. in cash, and that he had cheated his family, and now wished to get the property back. He had not exactly "cheated" his mother of some Marine Assurance shares, but he fraudulently disposed of them and kept the money. (A laugh.)

Baron Channell: What is the difference between that and cheating her out of them? (A laugh.)

Witness: I admit there is only a difference in words. I came here from Pentonville Prison, where I am under sentence of penal servitude for life, for forgery.

Mr. Bovill: Is that the prison dress you have on?

Mr. Roupell: It is not.

Mr. Bovill: Then you admit that you have cheated your family; and is it not a fact that, by means of the

proceedings you have mentioned, you have obtained more than 200,000*l*?

Witness: I admit that this has been the effect of my conduct, but I did not intend to do as I have done originally.

Mr. Bovill: Why did you do it then?

Mr. Roupell: I did it to escape a very great difficulty.

Mr. Bovill: And you committed perjury, I suppose, with the same object?

Mr. Roupell (coolly): Yes.

In answer to further questions, Mr. Roupell said that since he had been confined in Pentonville Prison he had occasionally been in communication with Messrs. Linklater, the solicitors to the plaintiff, and he had also seen the latter occasionally.

Mr. Bovill then addressed Mr. Roupell, and, in an indignant tone, said, "You may go back to the place you came from—I have nothing more to say to you."

Mr. Roupell then left the court hastily, accompanied by the warders of the gaol.

Two of the attesting witnesses who had put their names to the fraudulent leases which were material in the case, were examined, and they swore that they wrote their signatures under the impression that they were attesting the signature of William Roupell, and not, as it now appeared, his father's. This closed Friday's proceedings. On Saturday several witnesses were examined who were acquainted with the handwriting of the deceased Richard Roupell, to prove the forgery of the signatures to the deed of gift and the will. One of these witnesses, however, on being shown the signature to the will, gave it as his opinion that it was the genuine writing of the late Richard Roupell. One of the tenants also admitted in cross-examination that on one occasion the late Mr. Roupell told him he had given the property over to his son, and that witness would in consequence have a lawyer for his landlord. This was said in a "jocative" manner. On Monday more evidence was taken for the plaintiffs, and when the court rose their case was closed.

STREET-PREACHING.—Two persons, Mr. John Cooper, a tradesman in Lambeth, and the Rev. Richard Hibbs, a clergyman of the Church of England, were taken up by the police for preaching in Waterloo-place on Sunday, and charged next day, at the Bow-street Police-court, with obstructing the footpath. Mr. Cooper was cautioned and discharged. Mr. Hibbs said he wished to try the question of legal right, and his case was adjourned. On Monday the case was resumed, when Mr. Hibbs occupied the court nearly an hour and a-half in attempting to establish the right of itinerant preachers to preach the Gospel in open thoroughfares where no obstruction was caused. The Bishop of London, the Rev. Wriothesley Russell, and other eminent divines, had set them the example, and he contended that the interference of the police could not be justified by any written law. A Mr. Brook, of Skinner-street, proved that he had heard the defendant preach in the open air, and believed that great good had resulted from his addresses. As for the Athenæum Club, it was well that they should close their windows, and their blinds too, to hide their profanity, for they read newspapers on the Sabbath-day, and set a frightful example to others. Other witnesses having been heard to the same purport, Mr. Corrie said there could be no doubt the police were justified in preventing any obstruction in a public thoroughfare. It was clearly illegal to use the streets for any purpose except those for which streets were designed. At the same time a certain amount of discretion was permitted, and hence "Punch" and similar exhibitions had been tolerated where no positive inconvenience to the passengers or annoyance to the residents had been occasioned. It must be obvious to the defendant that if he were permitted to preach the same privilege might be claimed by persons who did not believe in religion at all. It had been already stated that as many as six or seven persons preached every Sunday afternoon in Waterloo-place, and as the inhabitants had complained, the police were bound to interfere. Defendant: Had they any right to arrest me? Mr. Corrie: If you have any complaint to make against the police for using unnecessary violence you can make it in the usual form, and it will be investigated. The case was then dismissed.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night, shortly after 12 o'clock, a gentleman named Denham, who was proceeding to his home, 4, Park-villas, Richmond-road, Dalston, was attacked in the most brutal manner as he was passing along Weymouth-terrace, Hackney-road. He was suddenly attacked from behind by two men, one of whom knocked him down by a tremendous blow on the head with an iron bar. The blows were repeated as he lay on the ground, powerless, but not insensible, and crying for help. Hearing the noise, a lady in Weymouth-terrace threw up a window and raised an alarm. Before assistance arrived the miscreants contrived to make their escape, leaving the unfortunate gentleman in a pool of blood with no less than nine distinct wounds on the head. His hands and arms, with which he had tried to shield his head, were also frightfully cut and bruised. He was carried to the house of Dr. Wallace, Hackney-road, where his wounds were dressed, and was subsequently conveyed to his home. Although the police were on the spot within three minutes of the occurrence, the two men got clear off, and have hitherto succeeded in eluding their vigilance. The iron bar with which the blows were inflicted is in their possession. It is to be hoped they will succeed in tracing the perpetrators of an outrage as brutal as any of those which disgraced the metropolis last winter. We are happy to be able to add that Mr. Denham is progressing most favourably, and that the ruffians were unsuccessful in their attempt to rob him.

Literature.

THE REV. F. D. MAURICE ON THE
COLENSO QUESTION.*

Before proceeding to give some account of this most interesting and characteristic little volume, it may be as well to describe the form in which it is cast. An old and valued friend at a distance writes to Mr. Maurice with a view to eliciting from him some "deliverance" on the great controversy now agitating the Church of England. The bulk of the "correspondence" consists of a series of letters by way of reply, which are wound up by a final one from the "Layman" expressing gratitude to his venerated correspondent, and developing his general principles into some definite applications. We rather regret that nothing is definitely said as to the authority or responsibility for the publication of the entire work. Some complimentary expressions used in the first letter, and a concluding note, preclude, to our mind, the notion that Mr. Maurice himself sent it to the press; yet these "correspondents" are so often meretricious expedients, that it would have been more satisfactory to the reader had the "Layman" shown himself to be no man of straw, but veritable flesh and blood, by taking the authorship of the book upon himself in his own name.

Apart from this, we thank Mr. Maurice very heartily for what he has here written. In none of his works is the line of argument more directly pursued or the difficulties encountered more fairly met. No one would look to him for a discussion of the detailed points, important or frivolous, which Bishop Colenso has raised; yet his mode of treatment is, we think, adequate to the covering of them all. We will endeavour to give something like a summary of his argument. "The Layman," in his opening letter, starts with the assumption that the case between Science and Revelation stands thus:—"Science is progressive, and in any given age imperfect; Revelation is God's word *once given*." Science and Revelation "are therefore in different planes, and cannot come into collision." Such being the case, he urges, we may be excused taking an interest in scientific "arguments" for the confirmation of Revelation, feeling ourselves on too distinct a ground to be alarmed by "the last new theory propounded at the British Association," or indeed by any scientific or physical theory at all. He goes on to sum up the conclusion to which he feels himself borne in the form of two questions:—

"1. Do not our faith in Christ and our belief in the four Gospels as a real history rest on grounds independent of the results of critical inquiry into the authorship of the Pentateuch?"

"2. May we not continue to read the Pentateuch as the Word of God, speaking of man and to man, without putting a forced construction on the plain meaning of the words, and without imposing fetters on the freedom of scientific investigation in any matters which God has given us the power to inquire into?"

After a few preliminary remarks by way of explaining his present position and his object in writing, Mr. Maurice passes on to consider the above and kindred topics in detail. We must not, however, pass by (among these) his avowal of change of opinion on the subject of subscription whether for laymen or clergymen. With regard to the latter, indeed, his language is more doubtful. But he is inclined to think that even to them "it is becoming a snare." We should have welcomed more decided language. Mr. Maurice knows that what is "a snare" to those who remain in, is a thumbscrew to those whom it forces out. But to return. Is this a satisfactory statement of the difference between Science and Revelation, that "the one is progressive and imperfect," while the other is "God's word once given"? As will be expected, the answer is an explicit No. Revelation, as the word implies, is the *unveiling* of the Divine purpose, and can only be conceived of as progressive. The attempted distinction is further invalidated by the fact that Science itself has a marked resemblance to Revelation in that it too has its discoveries, its not unfrequently startling exhibitions of Supreme Power and Wisdom. The Koran, as something definitely written off at a certain time, is a much fitter antithesis to Science than a book given "at sundry times and in divers manners," and professing to be carried on in the subsequent manifestations of the Spirit of God. Nor is Revelation progressive objectively alone. "The eye takes in no more light than is vouchsafed to it"; and the soul of man, individually or collectively, receives only such measure of the Revealed Truth as it is prepared for. Thus there would seem to be analogy between the two in the very points supposed to furnish a distinction. Either Science or Revelation, in

* *The Claims of the Bible and of Science.* Correspondence between a LAYMAN and the Rev. F. D. MAURICE on some Questions arising out of the Controversy respecting the Pentateuch. Macmillan.

such a point of view, will be at any given time imperfect. But is there a special imperfection attaching to man's ideas of Revelation; arising (1) either out of the nature of the subject-matter, or (2) out of the conditions for obtaining them? As to the former, it is urged in reply, "Does not the Bible deal with the commonest things: with 'shepherds and their flocks; with quarrels of 'brothers; with famines—in short, with those 'very objects with which an ordinary knowledge 'is conversant?' Not by an elimination of these homely facts is the transcendent, supernatural truth to be attained. The Revelation is *through these*. Destroy them, and the Revelation itself is gone. And with regard to the latter point, the conditions of attaining religious truth, it is indeed most certain that without "a continual waiting for light; a distrust of our own assumptions; a readiness to be detected in error, certain that God's meaning is infinitely larger than ours, and that other men may perceive an aspect of it that we do not perceive; a belief that He is fulfilling His promise 'that 'all shall be taught of Him,' and those other features "of the Kingdom," which Mr. Maurice better than any other living man knows how to describe, we shall go astray into error and self-deceit. Yet is it not also true that this mind—"the mind of a little child"—in all openness and simplicity of soul—"has been exhibited," and that in the field of science, by many scientific men who have been censured and scorned by the religious world of their day, and has been sadly deficient in their accusers?"

Neither, then, in progressiveness, nor in imperfection, nor altogether in subject-matter or necessary conditions of attainment, does Science differ from Revelation. The difference lies elsewhere and deeper. It is here, says Mr. Maurice. To the scientific inquirer, "man is only one of 'the facts of the Universe'; to the religious inquirer, man in his understood relation to God is everything. To the one the Cosmos is all, to the other Man is all. It strikes us Mr. Maurice has here laid his finger on a very vital point. What is it that excites a shudder as we read the physical and medical speculations of a certain school? Is it not that man is to them but what he was to mad Hamlet, "quintessence of dust"? It seems as if we should go mad too if this were all. It is the glory of Revelation that it lifts us above these terrors, and calms us by the elevating word, "In the image of God created he 'him.'"

The ground for Revelation as "marking the 'true order and character of the discoveries 'respecting man," is thus clearly and broadly marked; and in this light, so far from being a source of difficulty—an intellectual bugbear—the Bible becomes the true reconciler, vindicating as it does the moral and spiritual being of man. Is man, says the physiologist, made in the (structural) image of the Ape? Without controverting this, the Bible gives us power to add—and in the (moral and spiritual) image of God. All we claim is, that while you speak of the physical relationship we may speak of the Divine. We fear no collision then. While Mr. Maurice is scornful enough of the so-called "scientific confirmations" of Scripture, he has some beautiful remarks on the natural, unconstrained impression upon a sane and childlike mind, of the grand unity of creation. It is as with Job, who heard God's voice out of the whirlwind, "I have heard 'of thee by the hearing of the ear: but now mine 'eye seeth thee. Wherefore I abhor myself, and 'repent in dust and ashes." But we shall not attain this result, he thinks, by reconstruction of the first chapter of Genesis, or quasi-scientific speculations about the Deluge. The former is "a grand Psalm at Creation" as it is designated by Mr. Robison in his portion of the "Replies" to the "Essays and Reviews"; the latter would inevitably be limited by the geographical conceptions of the age in which it occurred, and is totally independent for its moral and religious significance of all considerations of a physical nature. In the Bible is gradually revealed to men a Name in which they must live, a Person who is their life, and while they lay hold upon Him, they can afford to be indifferent to the difficulties presented by particular passages.

Mr. Maurice, however, is not content with laying down broadly these general principles; he proceeds to notice particularly the questions raised by Bishop Colenso. Our readers will remember that we pointed out in a former article the unsatisfactory nature of historical reasoning based entirely upon numerical statements. We are quite prepared to accept the allegation of some scholars, and acknowledge that the Jewish historians—though inspired—show in some instances that inability to deal with pure, exact, numerical statement which to us is one of the first elements of learning, but which Orientals uniformly fail in. "Weights and measures are good," in the words of our author; "but man must have his honour." The facts are interwoven with the history of the Jews and of

Christendom; the precise numbers may fall away with the stature of those Anakim in comparison with which the spies of Israel were but as grasshoppers; or the five-million host of Xerxes. Mr. Maurice tells us how warm was the indignation he felt when he first learned that a Bishop of the Church of England was endeavouring to undermine that history in which the faith of God's people lay embedded: his second thought was, that it would prove a wholesome furnace to those dogmas of men which are too often elevated to the dignity of standards of faith. The Pharisees, we are reminded, prided themselves in the letter of the law, and pronounced those who knew it not "accursed": may it not, he urges, be the design of the Spirit of Truth, to tear away those false foundations and unreal bulwarks which the caution of men has timorously, often laboriously, constructed, for Divine Truth, in order that the genuine and only real foundation may be discovered? We fear we have already too much extended our notice of so small a book. We can only add that Mr. Maurice goes on to maintain the wisdom of beginning in all cases with the central facts and beliefs of Christ personally, leaving the facts of the previous history to crystallise (we are not making use of his express language) around them. It is wicked, even fatal, to insist that men shall either swallow at once the whole of the sixty-six books which constitute the Bible, or none. We believe Mr. Maurice's book will do good, inasmuch as he is only vindicating for the laity a right which they have long since learned to take for themselves. Some such explicit speaking as is contained in this volume is needed to prevent the followers in Colenso's steps being very feebly described as Legion.

THE SCENERY OF THE "LADY OF
THE LAKE."*

All of us who have footed it from Callander, along Lochs Vennoch and Achray, and through the Trosachs, then gone up Loch Katrine, and across to Loch Lomond, have felt the power of the spell laid on us by Sir Walter, and have almost lost the natural beauty of the scenes through which we have passed, in identifying them one by one as those of the "Lady of the Lake," and in attempting to call up the story of the poem in connexion with them. The recollections of such a pilgrimage have been pleasantly quickened by the beautiful series of photographic illustrations just published by Mr. Bennett, of Bishopsgate-street, which we owe to the poetic feeling and artistic taste of Mr. Thomas Ogle. They are twenty-four in number; they are of far finer character than most photographic landscapes of their size that we have seen; the distances are beautifully rendered; and the tone is very pleasing. Whatever approaches a failure is to be found in the water scenes; which in two or three instances, where there is a strong light, have, of course, come out in a uniform blinding white. The moment selected by the photographer has generally been a very happy one; and the point of view for each landscape is such as to give a characteristic and satisfying representation. The photographs are arranged in an elegant little album: an index gives the names of the successive scenes; but they are not accompanied by the text of the poem, not even by any descriptive extracts, to the extent of a line. We think the enjoyment of these exquisite little pictures would have been heightened if a fly-leaf opposite each had given the few lines that belong to it; thus saving reference to the poem, which even those who know it well will now find necessary for their full contentment.

The series begins properly with

— "the copsewood grey
That waved and wept on Loch Achray,
And mingled with the pine-trees blue
On the bold cliffs of Benvenue":

and, as we look from the foliage of the foreground across the water to the noble ridge of the mountain, we recall so vividly the "lovely 'lake," which Christopher North held to be the gem of the Highlands, that again we see how—

"The rocks, the bosky thickets, sleep
So stilly on her bosom deep,
The lark's blithe carol, from the cloud,
Seems for the scene too gaily loud."

Then, our illustrator leads us on,

"Where rose Benledi's ridge in air":

—and next

— "the Brigg of Turk is won."

We are not sure that he has chosen for us

— "the Trosachs' wildest nook":

but probably no one ever passed through the Trosachs, having first filled the mind with Sir Walter's description, without feeling something of disappointment. But go through it again,

* *Photographic Illustrations of the "Lady of the Lake."* By THOMAS OGLE. London: A. W. Bennett.

when the shadows of evening are falling deep
"within the dark ravines below"; and perhaps
you will see the Pass as Sir Walter saw it, and
as he always remembered and pictured it—

"So wondrous wild, the whole might seem
The scenery of a fairy dream."

We have Loch Katrine next,—or rather its
margin, for the lake herself does not

"In all her length far winding lay
With promontory, creek, and bay,
And islands,
And mountains that like giants stand,
To sentinel enchanted land."

We have only a foreground of "wilderling
forest," across which, concealing the lake be-
tween, we see

— "huge Benvenue,

His ruin'd sides and summit hoar."

In the following view, however, that portion of
the lake lies before us on which sits "Ellen's
Isle," beautifully on its bosom,—

"All so close with copsewood bound
Nor track nor pathway might declare
That human foot frequented there":

though it has been impossible for the artist to
permit us to look through "the tangled screen,"
and to gain that

— "narrow green
Where weeping birch and willow round
With their long fibres sweep the ground."

Two other views on Loch Katrine's shores fol-
low; but neither is very interesting, and that in-
troducing the "Rob Roy steamer" is altogether
out of place as an illustration of Scott's poem. A
very pretty picture has been obtained of

— "Bracklinn's thundering wave,"—

which is decidedly more satisfactory than the
original, as is sometimes the case with photographs
of exceptionable persons.

There is no more delicious landscape in the series
than that of "Glenfinlas," although it is only
named in the poem now as "Glenfinlas green,"
and again as "Glenfinlas shade." The foreground,
the receding valley, and the bounding hills are
alike delightfully rendered. A little piece of
falling water, in the same valley, is pretty, but
not characteristic. And now, moving onwards—

"The muster place is Lanrick Mead,"

—wild and stern: then we come near to the
Chapel of St. Bride,—

— "where Teith's young waters roll,
Swoln is the stream, remote the bridge":

—and again we stand by Loch Lubnaig—

— "on the heath
Where Lubnaig's lads supplies the Teith":

—and then

"Duncraggan's huts appear at last,
And peep, like moss-grown rocks, half seen,
Half-hidden in the copse so green":

—but the order of the poem is somewhat violated
in this arrangement of the illustrations, which
we have followed.

"The wild pass of Beal-nam-bo" is seen here,
not in the rigour of its mountain features, but
from a pleasant valley foreground which softens
the impression of the outlined crags and rugged
masses beyond.

In the following picture, again, the well-
wooded hill-side, and the brawling streamlet at
its foot, hardly seem what is to be expected for
that "rock in Glenfinlas, by which a tumultuary
"cataract takes its course," as Scott describes it
in a note,—and less still like the poem's descrip-
tion of a cataract

"Whose waters their wild tumult toss
Adown the black and craggy boss
Of that huge cliff, whose ample verge
Tradition calls the Hero's Targe."

The Gorge below the Targe, and the view near
the Targe, add pleasing features to the album
rather than additional illustration to the poem.

Two further scenes from Glenfinlas and the
Trosachs are admirable as photographs. At
length we come

— "As far as Coilantogle's ford,"—

and our survey of the scenes of "The Lady of
the Lake" is completed. Two views at the
Ford are given,—one, decidedly the best, of the
pieces of running water, but the other too deadly
white and blank, although the stones in the
stream and the details of the banks are given
beautifully.

We can heartily commend this handsome little
volume as truly a "bijou photographic album";
one of the prettiest of table-books; and one that
can be thoroughly enjoyed ever and ever again.

ANCIENT HISTORY.*

This is so far a good book that we regret it is
not altogether so. Its aim is, not to serve as a
manual or class-book, but "to arrange the lead-
ing facts of ancient history in such a manner as
"to excite the attention of the ordinary reader,

* *Sketches of Ancient History, until the Death of
Augustus.* By JAMES MURRAY. London: Day.

"and to furnish him with the means of forming
"an intelligible opinion regarding the historical
"problems which are now so generally dis-
"cussed." This is, unquestionably, a worthy
aim, and to a large extent it has been successful.
We know of no book of the same size in which
the history of the ancient world is presented in
so readable a form. The style is easy, and the
reader is led pleasantly on from one subject to
another, with, for the most part, sufficient in-
formation, and without the sense of being
cramped. We are sorry our praise must end
here. Mr. Murray is not accurate in his facts,
and this we are aware is a sufficiently grave
charge to bring against an historian. We must
do him the justice to substantiate it. Taking
his sketch of Grecian history as of a period at
once interesting and well known, we find him
repeating without one word of caution the old
misstatement that by the laws of Draco, at
Athens, all crimes were alike punishable with
death. Solon is said to have abolished debts,
instead of reducing them some twenty-five per
cent. No notice is taken of the active part taken
by Sparta—in keeping both with her reverence
for the oracle and her aversion to despotic Gov-
ernment at home or abroad—in the expulsion
of Hippas; the story of the adroit management
of the wily Themistocles for the rebuilding of the
walls of Athens is mixed up with an account of the
Long fortifications connecting her with her differ-
ent ports; Socrates is stated to have been put to
death by the Thirty (who had been ousted several
years before), and the Athenian people at the
sametime made to bear the reproach of his death!
Epimenides, the Cretan seer who calmed the
religious fears of the Athenian people preparatory
to the legislation of Solon, becomes Epimedes;
Epidamnus, the notorious occasion of the twenty-
seven years' bloodshed of the Peloponnesian war,
is twice called Epidaurus, nor is there anything
in the context to correct so gross a mistake. All
this inaccuracy is to be regretted, when the plan
of the book,—and its execution in many
respects,—is so good. It would perhaps be unfair
to pass over unnoticed the attempt made by the
author to deal with the more difficult portion of
the Old Testament narrative, at once reverently
and critically. We cannot say we think him
altogether successful, but we welcome all honest
and conscientious efforts made to deal with what
is nothing if it be not history, historically. Our
position on this and kindred points is too well
known to require statement or vindication here.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Wye: its Ruined Abbeys and Castles. By WILLIAM
and MARY HOWITT. With Photographic Illustrations by
BEDFORD and SEDGFIELD. (London: A. W. Bennett.)
This is another of the gift books illustrated by photo-
graphy, by which Mr. Bennett is making his own indi-
vidual mark as a publisher. The literature is extracted
from the "Ruined Abbeys and Castles of Great Britain,"
of Mr. and Mrs. Howitt; and excellently mingles lively
description and personal incident with archaeological
and historical matters, so as to interest the reader who
seeks merely amusement as well as to inform the
thoughtful tourist who seeks his summer delight and
reinvigoration on the banks of the beautiful Wye. The
illustrations are five in number; and the names of
the photographers will guarantee their perfectness.
The subjects are Chepstow Castle, Tintern Abbey,
Raglan Castle, Goodrich Castle, and Lanthony Abbey.
The photograph introduced on the cover is a
novelty, and is very effective; and we are not sure
but that we like it,—the scene being a delicious
one (the Wye from Chapel Hill), better than either of
the others,—and therefore we regret that it is placed
where it is sure to be injured. —*Arctic Discovery and
Adventure.* By the Author of "Brazil, its History, &c." (London: Religious Tract Society.) One of the most
careful and interesting volumes that has ever been pro-
duced on Arctic exploration. The author—one of the
best of the writers whose works appear through the
Tract Society—has not been content with common
sources of information, nor confined himself to modern
and special discovery in the far northern seas. He com-
mences with the Mythic Age of Arctic Discovery, ex-
tending (as he intelligently arranges his matter) from
861 A.D. to 1464, from the Scandinavian pirate Naddodd
down to Cortaseal, the discoverer of Newfoundland. The
second chapter is on "The Dark Ages of Arctic Explora-
tion"; and the third and fourth on "The Middle
Ages" of such discovery, which bring down the sub-
ject to Cook's voyage in Behring's Straits, to Alexander
Mackenzie, who gave his name to a great and well-
known river, and Charles Duncan, with whom the
earlier Arctic explorations ended in 1791. The nature
of the writer's task required, in order to completeness,
that he should give a sketch of the Russian discoveries
in the 17th and 18th centuries, and of the labour and
researches of the Greenland missionaries; and brief
interesting chapters are devoted to these subjects. Then
he enters on the period of modern Arctic discovery—
"that brilliant forty years from 1818 to 1859, during
"which no less than thirty-nine distinct and important
"expeditions were sent into the Arctic regions, most of

"them consisting of more than one vessel, by which, at
"a vast expense of money, and, alas! of life, the gloomy
"solitudes of the north-west have been made as familiar
"to us as the overland route, and the fatal problem at
"last, and finally, solved." We presume that the word
we have put in italics is correct, and that the *fatally*
of the book (p. 192) is a printer's error. We cannot
exceed our own sense of the value and delightfulness
of this volume, as a book for the young, by even the
strongest words of praise that might be employed. We
only wish it had been illustrated by woodcuts, which
might have been taken from the plates in such volumes
as Ross and Parry's.—*The Power of Consistency.* By
"Kate." (London: John Snow.) Not exactly a good
tale; but one having a right purpose, full of sensible
feeling, and marked by truth to common life. The
author has weakened the natural power of her story, such
as it is, by too much in the way of explanation of its
intents; and seems to have been so uncertain at the
conclusion whether it would make the impression
designed by her, that before she narrates her last
incidents, she felt bound to say definitely, "the
"principal object of this tale has been," &c. and "our
"prayerful wish has been," &c. All this is very faulty
indeed, as a piece of execution; but the heart and pur-
pose of the author attract and win us.

Miscellaneous News.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual ex-
hibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England
opened on Wednesday at Worcester. Last week the
implements, seeds, &c., were open for inspection.
The most interesting part of the show—the live
stock—was opened to the public on Monday. The
exhibition is fully equal to any of its predecessors.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—The total
revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Ireland in the year ended the 30th of June last was
70,683,860*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* The total ordinary expendi-
ture was 68,624,596*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, showing an excess of
income over ordinary expenditure of 2,059,263*l.*
13*s.* 8*d.*; but the vote for fortifications (900,000*l.*)
reduces this excess to 1,159,263*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* The
balances in the Exchequer on the 30th ult. were
6,892,114*l.* 2*s.*

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT has befallen Sir Cresswell
Cresswell. While riding from the Divorce Court on
Friday evening, up Constitution-hill, he was thrown
from his horse by the carriage of Lord Aveland, an
axletree of which had broken, and the horses taken
fright. He was picked up immediately, and taken
first of all to St. George's Hospital, where it was
found that his knee-cap was fractured. His lord-
ship will probably be confined to his house for some
time. The sittings of the Divorce Court are con-
sequently suspended.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF DROWNING AT BEAU-
FORT.—We regret to learn that at this quiet village
of Monmouthshire, Mr. Walter Scott, son of the
Rev. Alexander Scott, Independent minister, and
another young man named Fox, were drowned on
Friday, July 10th, while bathing. They were buried
on the following Monday. The funeral service of
Mr. Scott took place at Barham Chapel, where a very
appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. John
Thomas, Tredegar, from Prov. xxvii. 1, "Boast not
thyself of to-morrow," &c. Several other neigh-
bouring ministers took part in the solemn service.
The procession then proceeded to Brynmawr, where
the corpse was interred in the cemetery.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—All accounts concur in the
statement that so fine a season for the wheat and oat,
and to some extent the barley crops, has not occurred
for some years. Earlier in the season, i. e., about the
end of June, some complaints came from the north of
England and from parts of Scotland that the crops
were backward, but since then, all parts of the coun-
try have participated in the genial rains of June, and
the gloriously warm weather of July, and the result
has been the finest corn crops of certainly the last ten
years. In the northern counties, the farmers are,
perhaps, on the whole, better off than those of the
south, for the season northward being somewhat
later than in the south the rains of June have given to
the former good crops of grass, which are generally
very deficient southward.—*Economist.*

FEARFUL CONFLICT IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—
A shocking circumstance, happily almost unexampled
in the annals of railway-travelling, took place on
Saturday in a second-class carriage of the London
and North-Western Railway. Three gentlemen got
into the carriage at Liverpool to come to London,
and when they started from the Bletchley station
one of them made an assault upon the other two,
stabbed one on the forehead and inflicted several
severe wounds both upon him and the other gentle-
man, who were engaged in a severe struggle with
him during the whole journey of between forty or
fifty miles from Bletchley to London. A lady who
was in the compartment fainted away. The assailant
was taken into custody, and will be examined before
the Buckinghamshire magistrates. He is an Irish
schoolmaster, and there is good reason to think he is
insane.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—Mr. and Mrs.
German Reed's new entertainment is enjoying a very
prosperous career, and attracts very fashionable
audiences. These clever artists are quite "at home"
in their "Charming Cottage." Out of the simplest
of plots, they contrive to excite a lively and continued
interest. Each impersonation, indeed, has its special
attraction, success depending more upon the ability of
the performer than upon a sequence of incidents

arranged for dramatic effect. We understand there will be other visitors at the "Charming Cottage" on Monday, the sisters Pry having been prevailed upon to call at Windsor as they formerly came to Richmond. We have little doubt these celebrated "old maids" will make themselves as agreeable in the one place as in the other. Mr. Parry's description of "Mr. Roseleaf's Little Evening Party," which he had the honour of giving before the Prince and Princess of Wales at the mansion of the Lord Chamberlain, continues to amuse the frequenters of the Gallery.

WORKING MEN'S CLUBS.—A numerous attendance meeting was held on Monday evening in the lower room of St. Martin's Hall, under the auspices of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, for the purpose of assisting in the formation of a working man's club and institute in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. The chair was taken soon after eight by Admiral the Hon. Sir Frederick Grey, K.C.B., who was attended on the platform by Lady Grey, Lady Gomm, Hon. Miss Copley, the Miss Wrays; Mr. Lefevre, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Alfred A. Watts (deputation from the council of the Union); Mr. Spencer Hall, of the Athenæum Club; and Mr. Alexander Burrell, hon. secretary of the Cooking Depot Association. The Rev. Henry Solly, secretary of the Union, explained and advocated the objects of the meeting at some length, and stated that Sir Frederick and Lady Grey, with several of their friends, had undertaken to guarantee the rent of a house for a twelvemonth, and find the funds necessary for the preliminary outlay, if the working men would only do their part in helping themselves. This announcement was received with loud cheers, and Mr. Solly concluded by moving the following resolution: "That, in the opinion of this meeting, the efforts now making to establish and maintain a working men's club and institute in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, deserve the hearty and grateful support of the working classes in this neighbourhood," which was seconded by Mr. Brady, the secretary of the Working Men's Club at Pimlico, supported by Mr. Turley, of the Working Men's Club at Soho, and unanimously carried. Mr. Pelham, bootmaker, of 9, May's-buildings, St. Martin's-lane, whom Mr. Solly announced as being ready to receive the names of persons willing to join the club, moved the next resolution, pledging the meeting to hearty co-operation, which was seconded by Mr. Taylor, the librarian of the Soho club; and after a few comments by Mr. Forbes, another working man, was, like the former, unanimously carried. Mr. Alfred A. Watts then moved the appointment of a provisional committee, which, being seconded by Mr. Pettit, was also carried. Mr. Lefevre moved thanks to the chairman, which was very cordially responded to. Mr. Brady suggested the addition of thanks to Lady Grey and the other ladies who were so kindly assisting in the good work; and, after a few earnest words of cordial sympathy from the Rev. Mr. Swabey, the meeting, which had been of an enthusiastic character throughout, separated; the provisional committee, of which Mr. Lefevre and Mr. Swabey were appointed members, with about a dozen working men, remaining to concert future operations.

Gleanings.

The Channel fleet was at Yarmouth last week, and proceeded on its cruise to the North.

A number of wealthy Americans are said to have taken up their residence at Leamington.

Here is a quaint Serbian proverb:—"This is a fast-day, said the cat, seeing the liver she could not get at."

It is stated that in a year and a half Admiral Dupont, of the Federal navy, gets for himself 200,000 dollars in prize-money.

The Bishop of Colombo recently preached in a Buddhist temple in Kandy. About twenty Buddhist priests were present.

An eccentric American writer says—"The soul of a miser is so shrivelled that it would have more room to play in a grain of mustard-seed than a bull-frog would in Lake Michigan."

The occupation of a practising barrister is described as "screwing truth out of rogues in a witness box, for the purpose of hammering it into fools in a jury-box."

A large section of the rock on the Canada side of the Falls of Niagara has disappeared, and increased the horse-shoe appearance of the falls.—*Canadian Paper.*

Kladderatsch, the *Punch* of Berlin, this week thinks that "the rumour that General Mouravieff intends shortly to travel to London and pay a visit to Barclay and Perkins's establishment requires—slightly—to be confirmed."

WYCLIFFE MANUSCRIPT.—A curious MS. has lately been discovered at Vienna. It is written on parchment, and contains not less than fifty treatises in Latin by Wycliffe. One of these, "De Officio Pastoralis," has been published by Professor Lechner. Mr. John Plummer, the lame poet, of Kettering, has won the first prize of 20*l.* recently offered for the best essay "On the advantages accruing to the nation, collectively and individually, from its possession of the colonies, considered in economical, political, and moral points of view."

OLD POSTAGE STAMPS.—As a proof of what the postage-stamp collecting mania has come to, it may be mentioned that a rather complete collection of postage-stamps of 95 countries of the world, alphabetically arranged (858 stamps in all, with 96 envelopes) was advertised for sale the other day at Paris for 1,500 francs.—*Reader.*

LAND AND SEA.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher wrote to the *Independent* as soon as he sighted our shores, and found himself at the end of a voyage in which he was only seen at table on two days. What he has to say he says in professional form, "Blessed be the land, and thrice blessed; and the reverse on the sea. Amen."

A CLERICAL "SNOB."—A writer in the *Ipswich Journal* affirms that the Rev. Mr. Synges, incumbent of St. Peter's, Ipswich, has introduced a novelty in the church. When he reads the churching service for a poor man's wife he repeats, of course, "Lord save this woman, thy servant!" but, if the petitioner belongs to a better class, he changes it into, "Lord, save his lady."

AN AWKWARD MISTAKE.—A fine stone church was lately built, upon the *façade* of which a stone-cutter was ordered to cut the following as an inscription:—"My house shall be called the house of prayer." He was referred, for accuracy, to the verse of Scripture in which these words occur; but unfortunately, to the scandal of the society, he transcribed the whole verse:—"My house shall be called the house of prayer; but ye have made it a den of thieves."

SERVANTISM AT THE ANTIPODES.—A paper published in Beechworth, Victoria, gives an amusing account of the perplexities of a citizen of that town who, displeased with the lady that cooked his dinner and scraped his doorstep, sent to a Melbourne Servants' Home for a first class general servant, whose railway fare of course he paid in advance. In the fulness of time a young lady, in a high state of fashion, was deposited at his door. She had on a dress of moire antique, a silk paletot, and sky scraping bonnet, with the usual samples from the market garden. Besides holding up the dress, the one hand was engaged in the transport of a scented handkerchief and a long-fingered parasol, while the other sustained the smelling-bottle and a photographic likeness of the young gentleman to whom this lady's vows were pledged. She took the house by storm, and continued in it in such a state of gentility and refinement—which extended to everything but her pronunciation of the English language—that it was found a perfect relief when her health began to fail, from the drudgery of household work and the want of horse exercise. That was literally the verdict of the young lady's medical attendant. So she left, and went her way in quest of some eligible place where ladies-of-all-work are sent out to take airings on horseback.—*Birmingham Gazette.*

THE NATIVES OF CENTRAL AFRICA.—One peculiarity of the negro, in contradistinction to the Indian, is, that one's shoes are always placed reversed before you; your umbrella always rests on its handle; he eats with your spoons, cooks in your pots, beats the drum on them, drinks water out of your teapot-spout; also, in your very presence, he squirts away at tobacco, mimics you, or good-humouredly serenades you with complimentary songs, perhaps only the moment after he has got into mischief. One in fifty could read and write in Arabic and the Kiswahili language; the others kept count by knots tied in a string or nicks cut in a stick. None were regular mechanics, though all had a high idea of their own capabilities. A few could build a house—said they could mend a gun, or tailor; others had been to sea, which they are passionately fond of. Their food is very simple; having no caste, all eat out of the same mess as often as they can get it; drink in the same way. Sixteen out of fifty were married, having left their wives behind during the journey, and originally purchased them of their fathers. Polygamy is the rule amongst them. Religion they have none, knowing nothing of a future state. They believe in the transmigration of souls. Although converted when young by their Arab masters to Islamism, all they ever learn of it is to repeat an Arabic exclamation on sneezing, &c., killing a cow, goat, or fowl, or repeating portions of prayer in Arabic, snatches of songs, numerals, &c., which they learn from one another by rhyming them at night over the fire, or while lounging in bed; all fancy themselves possessed (at one time or other) of a devil, whom they can rid themselves of by killing a cow, feeding the poor, and beating of drums; or if they are proceeding on a journey, the devil, by certain payments to magicians, can be tied up till they come back.—*Captain Grant.*

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTH.

STARKEY.—July 15, at 38, Argyle-road, Campden-hill, Kensington, the wife of Joseph Starkey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SUTCLIFFE-BANCROFT.—July 4, at Providence Chapel, Overden, by the Rev. W. Inman, Mr. Thomas Sutcliffe, over-looker, to Miss Hannah Bancroft, both of Overden.

LONGMAID-BROWN.—July 7, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Ackworth, W. H. Longmaid, Esq., head tutor of the Flounder's Institute, to Margaret, only daughter of Isaac Brown, Esq., principal of the Flounder's Institute.

SCUDAMORE-WERRETT.—July 8, at Hope Chapel, Nibley, Mr. William Scudamore, of Chipping Sodbury, to Miss Hannah Werrett, of Yate, Gloucestershire.

MOSS-ARROWSMITH.—July 9, at Littlewick Congregational Chapel, near Maldenhead, by the Rev. J. Macfarlane, the Rev. Charles Frederick Moss, of Gosport, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Henry Arrowsmith, Esq., of Littlewick. No cards.

TOPLIS-TARRING.—July 9, at Tolmers-square Congregational Church, Hampstead-road, by the Rev. John Davies, of Walthamstow, assisted by the Rev. John Guthrie, M.A., minister, T. Toplis, Esq., to Ellen Tryphosa Pearce, eldest daughter of John Tarring, Esq., F.R.S.E., of Bucklersbury, City, and Charles-street, Cavendish-square. No cards.

MOSELEY-BAGGS.—July 13, at the Independent Chapel, Burley, near Otley, the Rev. Mark Moseley, Primitive Methodist minister, Saltergate, Ulverstone, to Miss Elizabeth Baggs, of Burley.

HOUGHIN-PRESTNEY.—July 13, at Head-gate Independent Chapel, Colchester, John Wesley, eldest son of Mr. J. C. Houghin, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Prestney, all of the above place.

GLENDENNING-SCOTT.—July 14, at St. Clement's Chapel, by the Rev. T. A. Wheeler, Mr. John Glendenning, of St. Stephen's, Norwich, to Elizabeth Mary, younger daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Scott, of Thorpe Hamlet.

CLAYE-SUNDERLAND.—July 14, at the Independent Chapel, Huddersfield, by the Rev. J. Macfarlane, Mr. John Clave, accountant, of Halifax, to Mrs. Sunderland, grocer, Huddersfield.

TUCK-LAY.—July 14, at Argyle Chapel, Bath, by the Rev. W. H. Dyer, Edward, young son of Mr. James Tuck, of Bath, to Emma Rebecca, youngest daughter of Mr. W. C. Lay, of Newbury, Berkshire.

MCNEIL-CHAMPNESS.—July 15, at the Congregational Chapel, Blackheath, by the Rev. Henry Hermann Carlisle, B.A., brother-in-law of the bride, David, eldest son of David McNeil, Esq., Tyrolean Cottage, Hornsey, to Rosa, fourth daughter of William Champness, Esq., 3, Lansdowne-villas, Leam.

HINTON-SWAYNE.—July 15, at the Independent Chapel, Middleton-road, Dalston, by the Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A., father of the bridegroom, the Rev. Josiah Taylor Hinton, of Maryborough, Queensland, to Roberta Annie, third daughter of the late Robert Swayne, Esq., of Liverpool. No cards.

GILLET-PICKARD.—July 15, at Salem Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. G. Miall, Mr. R. W. Gillett, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Pickard, all of Bradford.

THOMPSON-RADCLIFFE.—July 15, at the New Church, Square-road, Halifax, by the Rev. W. Roberts, Mr. Frederick Thompson, to Miss Hannah Radcliffe, both of Skircoat.

LAMBERT-RAYNER.—July 16, at Princess-street Chapel, Gravesend, by the Rev. H. Knight, Albert Lambert, third son of William Lambert, Esq., of Botoolph-clause City, to Mary Jane Rayner, third daughter of William Rayner, Esq., late of Hackney.

LEONARD-CHAPMAN.—July 16, at South-street Chapel, Yeovil, by the Rev. Henry Charles Leonard, M.A. and the Rev. Richard James, John Russell, eldest son of Solomon Leonard, Esq., of Clifton, to Ellen Bagster, fourth daughter of the late Rev. J. M. Chapman, of Yeovil, Somerset, and formerly of Hilsley, Gloucestershire.

LUMB-ABELL.—July 16, at Oxford-place Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. G. Mather, Thomas, son of Mr. Richard Lumb, to Hannah, third daughter of Mr. William Abell, all of Leeds.

ENNIS-THOMPSON.—July 16, at Belgrave Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. W. Thomas, Mr. James Ennis, Leeds, to Miss Emma Thompson, of Roundhay.

MOSS-TUPLING.—July 16, at Bloomsbury Chapel, by the Rev. William Brock, Charles J., eldest son of Charles Moss, of Shirefield House, Grays, to Elizabeth L., eldest daughter of John Tupling, of Ampton-place, Mecklenburgh-square. No cards.

CROOK-WITTON.—July 16, at Harrison-road Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. J. C. Gray, Mr. Samuel Crook, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Farrar Witton, all of Halifax.

TOTMAN-SMOOTHY.—July 16, at the parish church of Stoke Newington, by the Rev. T. Jackson, rector, and canon of St. Paul's, S. Totman, Esq., of Maunden, Essex, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Charles Smoother, Esq., of the Chase, Hasted, Essex. No cards.

LAY-WRIGHT.—July 16, at the Independent Chapel, Walsingham, Norfolk, by the Rev. Charles Hargreaves, Mr. F. C. Lay, of Bath, to Miss Elizabeth Wright, of Walsingham.

LEONARD-CHAPMAN.—July 16, at South-street Chapel, Yeovil, by the Rev. Henry Charles Leonard, M.A., and the Rev. Richard James, Mr. John Russell Leonard, of Nails-worth, near Stroud, to Ellen, fourth daughter of the late Rev. J. M. Chapman, of Yeovil. No cards.

DEATHS.

BARNARD.—July 6, at St. Paul's-place, Canonbury, Mary, relict of Charles Vincent Barnard, Esq., aged sixty-seven.

FLOCKTON.—July 8, at the house of his brother-in-law, J. Jenkins, Esq., Basingbourne, Cambridgeshire, George Flockton, late of Mitcham, Surrey, affectionately regretted by relatives and friends.

BRAMALL.—July 9, Mr. William Bramall, second son of the Rev. John Bramall, of Highbury, aged twenty-seven years.

FULLER.—July 9, at his residence, Harpenden, Hert., in his fifty-sixth year, and after a brief illness, Mr. William Fuller, lamented and respected.

BILLINGSLEY.—July 12, at his residence, Calne, Stroud, Gloucestershire, Samuel Billingsley, Esq., aged ninety-one.

NEVE.—July 12, aged seventy-one, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Neve, of Tuddenham, and sister of R. Lacey, Esq., Wood-bridge-road, Ipswich.

WILSON.—July 14, at Aberdeen, Jessie Sophia Wilson, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. H. Wilson, Upper Clapton, London, aged eighteen years.

ELDRIDGE.—July 14, at Norfolk Villa, Brixton, William Jay, the youngest child of the Rev. S. Eldridge, aged five years and three months.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—HOME ENJOYMENTS.—These can never be obtained till health dwells within the house whatever the person's station or circumstances may be. Holloway's remedies by their purifying and healing powers secure bodily soundness in the most simple and natural way by expelling all impurities, relieving all hurtful accumulations, and inducing perfect regularity of action. Invalids should give these innocent and effective medicines a fair trial before they permit themselves to fall into a chronic state of ill health. Both Pill and ointment may be safely used by every one who has the misfortune to have infirm, uncertain, or bad health. Neither age, sex, nor climate invalidate the efficiency of these admirable medicines, which are universally valued.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, July 15.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued ..	£28,536,095
Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
Other Securities ..	5,634,000
Gold Bullion ..	13,886,095
Silver Bullion ..	—
	£28,536,095

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,553,000
Reserve ..	3,277,000
Public Deposits ..	4,918,458
Other Deposits ..	16,381,914
Seven Day and other Bills ..	659,931
	£29,810,382

July 16, 1868. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, July 20.

There were but few samples of English wheat on the stands in this morning's market, and of foreign wheat little has come to hand during the past week. We had an inactive market, and English wheat realised slowly the rates of this day's night. For foreign there was a retail demand, and we quote no alteration in value. The flour trade was steady, there being few fresh arrivals. Beans and peas were the same as last week. Barley remained in good request, and supported previous rates. Arrivals of oats moderate, but the

trade was dull, and prices were just maintained. There are a few arrivals of cargoes for orders off the coast, and they met a fair demand, at last week's rates.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; household ditto, 5½d to 7d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, July 20.

Our market, to-day, was well supplied with foreign stock; but its general quality was by no means prime. The demand was heavy, and the quotations were with difficulty supported. From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were seasonably extensive, and most breeds came to hand in good saleable condition. Although the attendance of buyers was rather large, the beef trade was in a sluggish state. Compared with last Monday, however, no change took place in the quotations. The extreme value of the best Scots and crosses was 5s per 8lbs. The receipts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire comprised 2,600 shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England, 800 of various breeds; from Scotland, 80 Scots and crosses; and, Ireland, 50 oxen and heifers. Although the supply of sheep was again extensive, the mutton trade ruled steady, at full prices. A few very superior Downs realised 5s 2d per 8lbs; but the general top figure for mutton was 5s per 8lbs. We have to report a steady sale for lambs, the show of which was good, at full currencies, viz., from 4s 4d to 6s 4d per 8lbs. Calves were in good supply and heavy request, at 2d per 8lbs. less money, compared with this day a fortnight. The pork trade was in a sluggish state; nevertheless, prices were supported.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts, 3 4 to 3 8	Prime Southdown 4 10 to 5 0
Second quality 3 10 4 4	Lambs 5 4 6 4
Prime large oxen, 4 6 4 8	Lge. coarse calves 3 8 4 2
Prime Scots, &c., 4 10 5 0	Prime small 4 4 4 6
Coarse inf. sheep, 3 6 4 0	Large hogs 3 6 4 0
Second quality 4 2 4 6	Neatam. porkers 4 2 4 6
Pr. coarse wooled 4 8 4 10	

Smoking calves, 12s to 20s. Quarter-old store pigs, 19s to 25s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 20.

Only moderate supplies of meat are on sale at these markets to-day. On the whole the demand ruled steady, and prices are well supported.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inferior beef 3 0 to 3 4	Small pork 4 0 to 4 4
Middling ditto 3 6 3 8	Inf. mutton 3 2 3 6
Prime large do. 3 10 4 0	Middling ditto 3 10 4 2
Do. small do. 4 2 4 4	Prime ditto 4 4 4 6
Large pork 3 4 3 10	Veal 3 8 4 4

Lamb 5s 6d to 6s 6d.

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, July 21.

TEA.—The amount of business recorded in this market has been to a very limited extent, and the few bargains entered into were at previous prices. Dealers and speculators have deferred their operations until the public sales, which commence to-day.

SUGAR.—The transactions in this market for West India have been only limited, and there is no material change to be noticed in the prices of other descriptions. For refined qualities there is a better demand, and former prices have been fully supported.

COFFEE.—The business done in this market in colonial descriptions has not been very extensive, and in some instances prices have slightly declined.

RICE.—Sales have progressed slowly for all descriptions, and there has been no alteration from late prices.

SALTPETRE.—The amount of inquiry experienced in this market has been to a small extent, and the prices of Monday last have slightly advanced for the better qualities.

PROVISIONS, Monday, July 20.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 3,487 firkins butter, and 1,854 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 11,154 casks butter, and 1,078 bales and boxes of bacon. The demand in the Irish butter market during the early part of the week was small, but at the close there was more firmness in the market, and a moderate amount of business transacted. Foreign sold well; finest 2s dearer. Bacon sold well; best Waterford 2s dearer.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 20.—These markets are not so extensively supplied with potatoes, and the arrivals are mostly confined to home-grown produce. There were no imports of any extent into London last week. Generally speaking the demand ruled steady, at full quotations. Shaws command 80s to 100s, Kent and Essex Regents 90s to 120s.

WOOL, Monday, July 20.—The public sales of English wool held on Wednesday last, and which comprised 1,000 bales, went off steadily. The attendance of buyers was good, and the whole of the wool offered changed hands at prices equal to the private contract market. The demand, generally, may be considered inactive; nevertheless, prices are supported.

SEEDS, Monday, July 20.—The seed market continues quiet. Samples of new Trefoil, both English and foreign, showed this morning, the qualities are fine, and moderate rates are spoken of, but no values have yet been fixed. New rapeseed is also at market, of good to fine quality, and sales were made at reduction of about 15s per quarters on the late values of old.

OIL, Monday, July 20.—Lined oil is firm at 45s on the spot. Rape is dull, at 40s, for foreign refined and 43s for brown. Fine Palm is worth 36s per cwt. Fish oils are dull. French spirits of Turpentine have fallen to 80s per cwt, but refined petroleum is firm at 2s 4d per gallon on the spot.

COALS, Monday, July 20.—Factors succeeded in realising an advance on all coals offered, with a general sale. Hettons, 18s; Hartlepool, 17s 6d; South Hettons, 17s 6d; East Hartlepool, 17s 6d; Munciffe, 15s 6d; Wharfedale, 15s 6d; Tanfield, 13s 3d; Russell Hettons, 16s 6d; Bradfield, 16s 6d; Kellie South, 16s; Hartley's, 15s; Bates Hartley, 14s; Norton Anthracite 22s; Wylam, 18s 6d.—Fresh arrivals, 81; left from Tlay, 23.—Total, 104.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, July 18.—Flax is in fair average request, and prices are rather on the advance. Hemp continues firm, at 41s for clean old, and 39s to 40s for clean new Russian. Jute is less active, and the quotations rule somewhat easier. Coir goods steadily support previous rates.

TALLOW, Monday, July 20.—The tallow trade is flat to-day. St. Petersburg Y.C. is quoted at 42s per cwt on the spot, and 41s 9d to 45s for October to December delivery. Town tallow 40s 3d per cwt net cash.

Advertisements.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

'THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.'

Is prepared solely by LEA and PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSS and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

TEETH,



TEETH!

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION.

OSTEO EIDON (by Her Majesty's Letters Patent), Artificial Teeth, from One Tooth to a complete Set, without pain or extracting Stumps, at half the usual charges, by

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS

(Diploma, 1815).

27, HARLEY-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE;

34, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON;

134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL; and

65, NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

References to Patients. Gabriel's "Treatise on the Teeth" gratis or free by post. Diploma, 1815. One of the firm is constantly engaged in visiting Invalids (Town and Country) whose health will not permit them to visit the Dentist. No extra fee if within ten miles of either Establishment.

All Letters and Appointments receive prompt attention.

TEETH.—Patent 764, August, 1855.—Specially commended at the International Exhibition, Class 17.—Messrs. LEWIN MOSELY and SONS direct attention to their Gum-Coloured Enamelled Base for Artificial Teeth, and their complete system of Painless Dentistry. Teeth from 5s. Sets, 5, 8, 10, and 15 guineas.—30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. Established 1820. For the efficacy and success of this system vide "Lancet."

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED, 1862.

LADIES' BELTS.—The increasing demand for these supports has caused W. H. BAILEY to devote particular care to their manufacture. They are made of various qualities and prices, to suit all who are suffering from the complaints incidental to females.

Prices, 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s., 15s., 21s., 31s. 6d., and 42s.

PROLAPSE UTERI.

W. H. B. has effected great improvements in the construction of Appliances for the relief of those suffering from this complaint. They are easily adjusted, and may be sent by post.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, &c. for VARICOSE VEINS.

A female in attendance.

W. H. BAILEY, 418, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

An Illustrated Catalogue free upon application.

THE EASIEST BOOTS IN THE WORLD ARE

M. HALL'S PANNUS CORIUM, which NEVER DRAW THE FEET, OR CAUSE THE LEAST PAIN. A most valuable improvement has been recently added for RELIEVING TENDERNESS at the SOLES of the FEET.

M. HALL (Marine Society), 54, Bishopsgate-street Within.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.—These Pills cleanse the stomach from bile, correct the functions of the liver and bowels, and purify the blood in so marvellous a manner, that the patient, as it were, becomes a new being. To preserve good health, all should take one dose of

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.

Sold throughout the Empire, in boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Wholesale Depot, 22, Broad-street, London.

CHING'S WORM-DESTROYING LOZENGES have for Sixty Years held a distinguished reputation, and are still and increasingly patronised by the highest names in rank, respectability, and science, from a personal knowledge of their utility in their own families. It is a fact established by the Annual Bills of Mortality, that one-half of the Children born are cut off before attaining Seven Years of age, and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that foul state of the Stomach and Bowels which produces that generation of Worms. As the safe restorer of Infants' Health, in this critical state, many fond and anxious Mothers, who have successfully had recourse to these Lozenges, can gratefully testify to their excellence.

Ching's Worm Lozenges are peculiarly adapted and recommended for exportation to the East and West Indies, and warm climates generally, as their virtue remains unimpaired by time.

Sold in packets at 1s. 1½d., and boxes at 2s. 9d. each, by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; also by most respectable Chemists.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette*.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 8d.

Price of an Unilateral Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support, in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

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HARPER TWELVETREES' WASHING MACHINE, which is exciting so much attention throughout the United Kingdom, washes all kinds of Linen, Sheets, and Blankets with half the usual labour, firing, and soap. The extraordinary sale of these popular Machines is the best proof of their efficacy and superiority over every other Washing and Wringer Machine ever introduced to the notice of the English public. Prices: Washing Machines, with rocking frames included, 45s., 55s., 75s.; Washing Machines with wringers attached, 75s., 85s., and 105s.; Mangles at 30s., 40s., 50s., 60s., 70s. Carriage free from the Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Sold by Ironmongers everywhere.

HARPER TWELVETREES' UNIVERSAL CLOTHES-WRINGER. TWENTY-FOUR THICKNESSES of Heavy Carpet were run through Harper Twelvrees' Universal Clothes-Wringer (Ives' Patent) at the International Exhibition, and wrung thoroughly. Price 30s. with Cog Wheels. Carriage free from the Manufactory, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

A CHILD can easily wring out a tubful of Clothes, large or small, in a few minutes, with HARPER TWELVETREES' UNIVERSAL CLOTHES-WRINGER (Ives' Patent). Carriage paid from the Manufactory, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E., for 30s.

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HARPER TWELVETREES' GLYCERINE SOAP POWDER has triumphantly won its way into every home. It is a complete luxury for washing, is perfectly saponaceous, and possesses remarkable cleansing and nourishing properties. A week's washing for a small family may be accomplished in a few hours, saving one-half of soap, two-thirds of time, and three-fourths of labour. A penny packet will make one pound of strong glycerine washing soap. The weekly consumption of this popular article is considerably greater than the sale of all the other washing powders in the world. Patentes: Harper Twelvrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

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"Sir,—I have analysed your Glycerine Soap Powder, and have found it to be a compound of such materials as are used in the manufacture of soap, as described in your Royal Letters Patent of 22nd August, 1862. I have also analysed, at your desire, the contents of various packets made up by other makers in imitation of your Glycerine Soap Powder, which do not contain any of the properties of your soap-making powder; nor, on being dissolved in boiling water and afterwards allowed to cool, do they form a thick soapy paste, as with your preparation."

FREDERICK VERMANN,

"Consulting and Analytical Chemist,

"London, April 11, 1863."

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THE LACE-DRESSER to HER MAJESTY, the Laundress of Buckingham Palace, the Dyers to the Queen, and the Laundresses to her late Majesty Queen Adelaide, and BRIGGS' AUSTRALIAN SATIN GLAZE STARCH unequalled by any other. Wholesale agent, Harper Twelvrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

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HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the Proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom, in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement, female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Beware of Counterfeits.

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IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of any one troubled with Wind in the Stomach, Indigestion, or Biliousness, take Page Woodcock's WIND PILLS. Eleven years of success have proved them of sterling merit. Of all Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.; or free by post for fourteen or thirty-three stamps from PAGE D. WOODCOCK, Chemist, Lincoln.

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STRONG BLACK TEAS, 2s., 2s. 4d., 2s. 6d., to 3s.

PHILLIPS and Co.'s TEAS are BEST and CHEAPEST.

* Inferior Houses copy this Statement for obvious reasons.

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PHILLIPS and CO. send all Goods CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within eight miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices, CARRIAGE FREE, to ANY RAILWAY STATION or MARKET TOWN in ENGLAND, if to the value of 40s. or upwards.

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Offley's and Cockburn's Port, 40s.; Sherries from 18s.; and Clarets from 14s.

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This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

DR. HASSALL, as well as the "LANCET" Newspaper, both report highly of the merits of WATERS' QUININE WINE. Manufactured by ROBERT WATERS, 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London, E.C. Sold by Grocers, Italian-warehouses, and others, at 30s. a dozen.

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PERAMBULATORS, CARRIAGE BODY, from 90s. Rocking Horses, Nursery Yachts, Swings, Baby Jumpers, Bagatelle Boards, Croquet, Aunt Sally, Lawn Billiards, Bowls, Foot-balls, Archery, Cricket, &c. Catalogues gratis.—MEAD and POWELL, Old Mansion House, 73, Cheapside.

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SEWING MACHINES.—SINGER & CO.'S superior MACHINES for every class of Family Work and Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Cording, Braiding, Binding, are now ON SALE at their elegant and extensive Show Rooms, 135, Regent-street, W., and 98, Cheapside, E.C., London. They combine every adaptation known to science, are easily learned and operated. 70,000 in use in all parts of the world. Machines for all kinds of manufacturing and trade purposes. Skilful teachers on the premises. ILLUSTRATED PROSPECTUS POST FREE. Shipping orders executed.

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CLERICAL TWEED CLOTHING, made to measure, at the following prices, for CASH only:—

The Complete Suit	63s.	85s.	and 122s.
Morning Coats	30s.	45s.	70s.
Trousers	21s.	26s. 6d.	36s.
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Overcoats	30s.	36s.	55s.

THRESHER and GLENNY, Outfitters and Tailors, n door to Somerset House, Strand, W.C.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA, SOLD
still BETTER in QUALITY and CHEAPER.

The full benefit of the reduced duty obtained by purchasing Horniman's Pure Tea: it is still better in quality and cheaper. The Agents supply every choice at 3s. 4d. and 4s.

Horniman's "High Standard Tea" at 4s. 4d. (formerly 4s. 8d.), exceedingly strong and delicious; it is in great favour with those who desire, at a moderate price, the best imported. Purchasers readily identify this tea as it is sold only in Packets—never loose. Agents in every town.

TRADE MARK.



BROWN AND POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR.
In Packets, 8d.; and Tins, 1s.

FOR PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, BLANCMANGES, FOR BREAKFASTS AND SUPPERS.

It is inexpensive and easily prepared, and being perfectly pure and of easy digestibility, is a favourite DIET FOR CHILDREN.

The substitution of inferior qualities is greatly encouraged, as all other kinds, prepared by an imperfect process, can be obtained from the makers much cheaper than Brown and Polson's Patent Corn Flour. All half-pound and larger packets must bear the makers' signatures, "John Brown" and "John Polson."

T. and H. SMITH'S ESSENCE of COFFEE gives instantaneously a delicious Cup of Coffee with boiling water or milk merely. To be had in bottles at 1s. and 2s. each, of all respectable Grocers, Chemists, and Italian Warehousemen.—69, Coleman-street, City, London; and 21, Duke-street, Edinburgh.

MANUFACTURERS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES.

FRY'S | HOMOEOPATHIC ICELAND MOSS | COCOA.
PEARL

FRY'S SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

J. S. FRY and SONS were the only English Manufacturers of Cocoa who obtained the Prize Medal, 1862.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.

THE GREATEST AND MOST USEFUL INVENTION OF THE DAY,

AGUA AMARELLA.

Messrs. JOHN GOSNELL and CO., THREE KING-COURT, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, Perfumers to Her Majesty, respectfully offer to the Public this truly marvellous fluid, which gradually restores the Human Hair to its pristine hue, no matter at what age.

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